BRISTOL IS BUCKS COUNTY'S METROPOLIS

The Bucks County Gazette.

THE GAZETTE Is the Leading Paper of BRISTOL

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A Fancy.

Just at sunset over the sky,
All blue and amber, purple and gold,
Dappled with clouds that glided and rolled,
A troop of angels went floating by.

Swiftly they sped in their beauty rare,
With their robes aglow in the waning light,
And th' r adi' t pinions that shone so bright
'Gainst the soberer regions of th' upper air;

Till at last they reached the car of the sun,
A rested there on his golden heart:
While he sent thro' space a farewell dart
To the woods and the hills and the rivers that run.

So tinged with glory the soul of man is,
And when merged in the light and love of God,
It shall gleam with a splendor not seen o'er the sod,
As it nestles home, where at last it is His.

BRISTOL, March, 1896. ELMA C. WILDMAN.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

— To-day is the anniversary of the blizzard of 1888.

— The Delaware and Raritan canal opened on Monday

—Spring begins March 19th. Then the ground hog loses his grip.

— The employees of Steel's Mills were placed on half-time this morning.

— The steamboat *Florence* has resumed her trips between Philadelphia and Bordentown.

—The new swinging bridge across the canal at Washington street was finished last week.

—The drain under the canal between locks No. 1 and No. 2, was completed last Saturday.

— The former residence of Joshua Peirce has been rented to Mr. William Mitchell, of Wissinoming.

— The Knights of the Golden Eagle initiated two members into their order on last Tuesday evening.

— Thomas DeWitt, the florist, has a branch of his business at Ahlee's confectionary store, on Mill street.

—The Uniform Rank of the Knights of Pythias will give an entertainment in their new hall, on April 8th.

—Rev. C. H. Rorer is attending the annual conference of the M. E. Church at Philadelphia, this week.

—The Epworth League of the M. E. Church will omit their 6.30 service next Sunday and take charge of the regular evening services.

—The Globe Furnishing Company, of Michigan, has received the contract for furnishing the pews, pulpit and alter-rail of the new Methodist Church.

—The grist millls of Silas Barclay, at Hulmeville, were sold at Sheriff's Sale last Saturday, for $8,200. Fricke & Co., of Philadelphia, were the purchasers.

—List of letters remaining in Bristol post-office. March 12th, 1896: Commercial Insurance Co., Mrs. G. Hellings, J. N. Miller, Mrs. Martha Shuster, Mr. Strunk.

—The two young sons of Capt. F. G. Edwards will give a magic lantern exhibition in the Methodist Church on next Friday evening, for the benefit of the Infant Sunday School.

—The employees of Appleton's Mill are engaged in removing the bricks from the cellar and canal at the ruins of the fire. The Insurance people want to see the condition of the machinery in the cellar.

—John H LaRue, executor of Sarah S. Gofoith's estate, will sell the real estate and personal property on Saturday afternoon, March 21st, upon the premises on Wood street, opposite the M. E. Church.

—At Sheriff's Sale on Saturday, the farm of Thomas Cabe, Middletown township, sold for $90, subject to a mortgage of $2,400. The price per acre is about $27. Mrs. Fannie F. Killian was the purchaser.

—The play which was to have been given at Evan's Hall, on last Saturday night, failed to draw a paying house and was not presented. Those who paid to witness the performance had their money refunded.

—There will be a "Crazy Tea," in the Bristol M. E. Church on next Tuesday evening. A suitable programme for the entainment of the guests has been provided which will add to the enjoyment of the occasion.

—Mr. William A. Laverty, who is well known by many of Bristol's older residents, as an eloquent temperance lecturer, delivered his lecture on "Golden Deeds," in the Baptist Church on Monday last, to a small but appreciative audience.

—The smoker given last Friday night at the No. 1, Fire Engine Company's rooms was a great success. The audience was entertained with music by the Bristol orchestra, and several boxing bouts by local talent Light refreshments were served.

—Do not forget the lecture by Mrs. A. M. Holvey in the Baptist church to-morrow evening at 7.45 o'clock. Subject, "Some Things the Women Have Found Out." "An attractive, eloquent and forcible speaker."—Philadelphia Press. The public is cordially invited.

—Court Onward, No. 89, Forrestors' of America, on last Tuesday, initiated the following persons into membership: W. E. Lamb, George Hunter, Jacob Molden, Henry Ehlers, Augustus Williams and Charles Johnson. Six propositions for membership were also received.

—The funeral of Thomas Crosby, who died on the 8th inst, took place yesterday afternoon. The members of H. Clay Beatty Post, No. 73, G. A. R., attended in a body. The interment was in the Episcopal grave yard. Captain Crosby was an old and esteemed citizen of Bristol, and had been an invalid for some months before his death.

—The meetings held in the different churches in Bristol during the past week, which have been addressed by Col. H. H. Hardley, Prof. Lou Brown, and Alexander Lee have attracted large audiences and much interest has been awakened. Last night notwithstanding the very inclement weather the Baptist Church was crowded. The meeting to-night will be held in the Methodist Church.

—Messrs. Thomas C. Ivins and G. Melvin Young have formed a partnership under the firm name of Ivins and Young and purchased the stock of groceries of L. E. Eldridge, at the corner of Wood and Mulberry streets, where they will continue the business. The members of the new firm are well and favorably known to the people of Bristol, and they deserve and will undoubtedly receive a full share of patronage.

Personal Mention.

Mrs. Charles A. Pittman has removed to Utica, N. Y.

Mrs. A. S. Wilson gives a leap year party this evening.

Jenks Helyer has removed from Bristol township to Oakford.

Miss Annie Landreth is in New York on a week's visit to friends.

Mrs. Theodore A. Goble is spending a week at Pemberton, N. J.

Rev. F. F. Quicksall and family are visiting Mr. Quicksall's parents on Wood street.

Stephen Otis, of New York State, was the guest of Edward H. Foster, for several days this week.

Rev. W. D. Ebert, pastor of the Emilie M. E. Church, has resigned his charge and removed to Allentown, N. J.

—The Jury acquitted last Tuesday, Henry T. Clay and James Bowes, charged with stealing $12 last January, from Mrs. Dreer, a medium, who came over from Jersey to exhibit her professional skill.

—Charles Higgins, colored, who in a figh with Arthur Johnson, also colored, on the 28th of February last, about some household furniture, struck him with a fence paling, pounded him with brass knuckles and attempted to carve him up with a big knife, had his trial yesterday. The result was that the jury convicted him of aggravated assault and battery, and the judge sentenced him to one year's residence in the penitentiary.

—John Turner and Patrick McGlynn charged with nuisance, had their trial in the Criminal Court on Tuesday. It was alleged that they were in the habit of loafing around the railroad station, using profane language and otherwise misconducting themselves. Turner was sentenced to one year in the county jail, sentence was suspended on McGlynn on condition that he would take the pledge to abstain from intoxicating liquors for two years, pay one half the costs of prosecution and give bonds in sum of $200 to keep the peace two years.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The regular monthly meeting of Council was held in the Council Chamber on last Monday evening.

The President being absent R. T. Fetrow was called to the chair.

The following members were present: Messrs. Clark, Evans, Fetrow, Milnor, Moss, Scull, Smith, Scott, Whitely, Wright and Weaver.

The Finance and Public Property Committee presented the annual statement of the finances of the borough, which was ordered published in the Bristol papers, and copies printed for the use of members.

The Street and Highway Committee reported in favor of placing an electric light on Swain street as petitioned for, reported the completion of the swinging bridge over the canal at Washington street, and of the trunk under the canal between locks No. 1 and No. 2, and submitted the draft of an ordinance giving the use of Bath street to the Newtown, Langhorne and Bristol trolley.

The Police Committee reported five arrests during the month, two for nuisance, two for disorderly conduct and one for assault and battery. The number of tramps lodged in the station house during the month was 680.

The Fire Committee reported the loss by fire of the Providence Hosiery Mills.

The Health, Sanitation and Poor Committee reported that the total expense for the relief, medical attendance and burial of the poor during the year amounted to $126.40.

The semi-annual report of the Chief of the Fire Department stated that the number of members of the different companies, including the three auxilliary companies, was 336; during the six months from September 1st, 1895, to March 1st, 1896, there were four fires, the loss on buildings amounted to $350, and the loss on stock unknown.

The clerk read a letter from an old soldier, now located at Raleigh, N. C., saying that he had re-enlisted in the United States Army, during the war of the Rebellion, with the understanding that he would receive a $100 bounty from the borough of Bristol, and wanted to know to whom he would make application. The clerk was directed to notify him that there was no money in the treasury to pay such claims.

A petition from residents and property owners on Jefferson avenue asking that the South side of the avenue from the property of Mrs. E. P. Shoemaker to Radcliffe street be paved, was referred to the Street Committee with power to act.

A petition from property owners for fire hydrants on Garden street was referred to the Street Committee with power to act.

The ordinance presented by the Street Committee granting the use of Bath street to the Newtown, Langhorne and Bristol Street Railway Company, under certain conditions, was taken up and passed its first reading, and on motion its further consideration was deferred to a special session of Council to be held on Monday evening, March 23rd.

On motion a vote of thanks was tendered the Bristol firemen and citizens of Bristol in general for the aid given at the fire at the hosiery mills; and a resolution of thanks to the firemen and citizens of Burlington for their offer of aid was unanimously adopted, and the clerk instructed to transmit the same.

Bills amounting to $1,854.89 were passed and orders directed to be drawn for the amount.

On motion the Treasurer was authorized to negotiate a loan for $1000 to meet current bills, and Council then adjourned.

—At a meeting of the America Hose, Hook and Ladder Company, No. 2, held on Tuesday evening, March 3rd, 1896, it was unanimously resolved that a vote of thanks be extended to all citizens who were kind enough to open their houses, and who were untiring in their efforts to furnish coffee for the relief of the firemen on the morning of Tuesday, March 3rd, at the Appleton Mill fire. W. L. BELL, Secretary.

W. C. T. U.

Devotional Meeting of the W. C. T. U. Wednesday, March 18, at 3 p. m., in the M. E. Church. Friends are urged to meet with us.

—The GAZETTE has a fine line of sample of ball programmes, tickets, etc. Call and get suited.

BRISTOL'S WATER SUPPLY.

Reply to John C. Maule.

I am very glad to be informed by Mr. Maule, that when he was a member of the Borough Council, he both spoke and voted against the pollution of the waters of the river Delaware, though unsuccessful in his efforts, he has my thanks, and I have no doubt the thanks of the community generally.

He seems to think that I and some others are opposed to new-comers, I assure him that such is not the fact, as I have always welcomed all new-comers that were likely to become good citizens.

Further in regard to filtration, it is good to a certain extent, and I would accept it if nothing better could be obtained. I however still affirm that it does not entirely remove typhoid germs. (Cholera germs I do not know about.) I have ascertained since my previous communication, that the very eminent Professor Olmacher, the discoverer of Antitoxin, has demonstrated by actual experiment that filtration does not entirely remove typhoid germs, he having filtered such impregnated water, through sand first, and then through paper pulp, and still the germs were there.

Mr. Maule seems to take it for granted that all the typhoid fever in Bristol was caused by drinking river water. How he dares to make such an assertion in the face of direct evidence to the contrary, I leave for himself to decide.

While I freely admit that impure water is likely to cause typhoid fever and other diseases, there are other causes besides impure water which produce such results.

I have no hesitation in saying that he has no foundation in fact, for stating that the typhoid fever epidemic of three years ago, and also this winter, was caused by drinking the river water, for while thousands drank it with impunity, others who never drank it took the fever. Besides he will probably recollect that two years ago they had an epidemic of typhoid fever in Tullytown worse than we had it Bristol the year before. Does Mr. Maule pretend that said epidemic was caused by drinking the river water? I hardly think he will venture to do that, as the Tullytown people never use river water.

The real facts in the case are that no one knows the cause of the epidemic in the three instances mentioned.

In conclusion I reiterate that no one is more opposed to drinking impure water than myself, and if our water supply is at fault, I shall never cease my efforts to improve its quality, as long as I live and have my health. L. A. HOGUET.

—Madame Melba met Speaker Reed in the Speaker's room when she was at the Capitol recently. "Why don't you have a fight here," she said to him in laughing protest. "I would much rather see a fight than hear a speech." "Then, why didn't you let me know you were coming?" said Speaker Reed, gallantly. "I would have had a fight for your special delight, and if you will only wait I will go on the floor and start a row this minute." But Mme. Melba couldn't wait, and the Speaker's offer came to naught.

—A Citizens League has been formed in New Orleans to oust the present corrupt municipal government. It is waging a strong fight against the "ring," and at the election to be held on April 21st there will be a battle royal for control of the offices, with the present chances favoring the reformers. One councilman has already been convicted and sent to the State prison; three more are in jail and will no doubt soon follow. Eleven in all are under from one to six indictments. The grand jury reported that two-thirds of the councilmen were guilty of blackmail or bribery, but that not enough evidence could be secured to prosecute all successfully.

The Insidious Drought.

A doctor said, not long ago, that he was growing heartily tired of the fresh-air fiend. "Not that I do not appreciate the importance of good air," he added, "but it is the sublime indifference to draughts, in the search for it, that frightens me. The draught is deadly, and the question of air, in most of our old houses, with loosely-fitting windows and doors, is of far less importance. I have in my possession a little book written by a woman, not a physician, on the necessity for constant supplies of out door air. If her directions were implicitly followed, through the cold months, as she says they should be, our cemeteries would run over with the victims to pneumonia, consumption and all sorts of catarrhal troubles. One would think, to read some of these papers, that we live in air-tight boxes. We don't; that's all."

A Bad Excuse.

Judge—Prisoner at the bar, have you anything to say for yourself?

Prisoner—Yes, m'lud. I admits I'm a vagabond and a thief, but yer oughter be werry thankful I'm here and let me off lightly.

Judge—How do you make that out?

Prisoner—Well, suppose we blokes went on a strike and turned honest, what would yer ludship and sich as you do for a livin?

Judge (severely)—Um! Five years' penal servitude.—London Tit-Bits.

The Alert Fly.

The common house fly is said to be provided with 16,000 eyes—that is to say, his two compound eyes have each 8,000 facets. By this singular arrangement he is enabled to see in every direction and to elude with great skill and success the many dangers that threaten his daily existence.

Nez Perce, Potlatch, Palouse.

These are the names of three great agricultural and fruit growing districts in Idaho and Washington reached by the Northern Pacific Railroad.

They each adjoin the other, are similar in products, climate and character, and together form a region for the homeseeker hard to equal. The Palouse region has long been noted for its marvelous grain production. It is to the Pacific Coast what the Red River Valley is to Minnesota and North Dakota.

The Patlatch country is like unto the Palouse, and adjoins it on the east.

The Nez Perce region lies south of the others and has until recently been a part of a great Indian reservation. 500,000 acres of it have been thrown open to settlement and its lands can be bought at cheap prices and on favorable terms. Write to CHAS. S. FEE, General Passenger Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, St. Paul, Minn., for folder and rates. 2-20-tf.

—In Providence, R. I., there is a wealthy old couple who find ten cents a day sufficient for their domestic expenses.

Try a can of Hopkins' Steamed Hominy (Hulled Corn). It is delicious. Full qt, 10c.

A MUSEUM OF COMMERCE.

Institution In Which Merchants and Manufacturers Are Afforded an Opportunity to Inspect the Natural Products of the World—Some of the Plans.

Philadelphia is the first city in the United States to establish a commercial museum in which its merchants and manufacturers are given an opportunity to inspect and compare the natural products of the world and the manufactured products of foreign countries and obtain both practical and technical information concerning them. It is upon a plan similar to that submitted to congress several years ago by the director of the bureau of American republics with the indorsement of Mr. Blaine. But the dread of "paternalism" in government does not prevail in Pennsylvania, and the new institution was established by the city under the auspices of the state, with the governor as chairman of the board of trustees. The mayor is vice chairman; the presidents of the select and common councils, the president of the board of education, the superintendent of the public schools and the state forestry commissioner are also ex officio members of the board, with 14 citizens, who are appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the councils. Dr. Pepper, until recently president of the University of Pennsylvania, is president of the institution; Charles H. Cramp is vice president, and Professor William P. Wilson is the director in charge.

The museum occupies the large granite building that was the headquarters of the Pennsylvania railway until recently, and has been leased for five years. But eight acres in one of the parks have been reserved as the location of a permanent structure, and $15,000 has been appropriated for the purpose of preparing the site for construction as soon as the plans can be prepared.

The object of the institution is to place before the manufacturers, merchants and consumers all the various raw products of the world that they may make the best selections for their own special use; to publish and privately furnish such information concerning those products as will aid in making the choice; to exhibit samples of machinery and manufactured merchandise from foreign markets with which the manufacturers of Pennsylvania compete, with information as to its production and cost, and to furnish information concerning commercial opportunities in markets which the manufacturers of Pennsylvania ought to enter or control.

The building now occupied affords 200,000 square feet of exhibition space in 128 rooms, which are already being filled with samples, many of which were obtained from foreign exhibitors at the Chicago and Atlanta expositions. It will be several months before the museum can be opened to the public, but the work of installation is proceeding rapidly under the direction of Professor Wilson and Dr. Neiderlein, who was one of the commissioners from the Argentine Republic at the World's fair.

A double classification has been decided upon as giving advantages for the visitor who desires to inspect the exhibits from two points of view.

The first is by nations, so that the visitor may study the resources of any particular country with the aid of maps, charts and statistical and descriptive information concerning its climate, soil, industries, means of communication and transportation.

The second is by products, so that he may make a comparative investigation of the quality and peculiarities of the same classes of articles from the various countries that produce them. For example, the wools of Australia will be placed beside those of Persia, the Argentine Republic and Mexico; the coffees of Java beside those of Guatemala, Venezuela and Brazil; the sugars of Cuba beside those of the Hawaiian Islands and Germany.

Samples of manufactured merchandise from foreign countries will be arranged in a similar manner, with novelties and new inventions as they may be introduced and adopted, in order that the American manufacturer may see what his foreign competitors are doing and learn what they pay for labor and materials, what it costs them to produce them, how their patents are protected, the prices at which they sell, the export or import duties they are required to pay and where they find their markets.

Attached to the museum is a bureau of information where trade directories and other publications from all countries and in all languages will be kept on file, and a library of reference, with indices, by which a manfacturer may ascertain facts that may be useful to him concerning his own particular line of business in any part of the world. Correspondents are being engaged in the commercial and manufacturing cities of Europe who will furnish current information concerning conditions of industry and trade and make special investigations and report as required.

A scientific and experimental department will be maintained, with experts whose business it will be to make a careful study of the economic value of products that may be added to the exhibits and discoveries of value to the manufacturing and commercial interests of the city and state.

Thus a man who is engaged in the manufacture of textiles may have the advantage of examining patterns and designs that are produced in foreign countries, and if he desire to learn the details of any novelty either in materials or finished products he has only to write a card of inquiry and receive a report that will tell him all that may be known. If any information is desired upon any commercial or industrial subject, it will be furnished upon application, whether it concerns methods of manufacture, tariffs or transportation facilities, freight rates, exchanges or currency, the names of importing or exporting merchants in any foreign country, prices, packing, supply or demand.

It will thus be seen that the possibilities of usefulness in such an institution cannot be overestimated, and the liberality of the Philadelphia councils has furnished sufficient funds to enable the managers to make the new museum an important factor in the expansion of both the import and the export trade of the city.

While it will require much time and study to enable the management to grasp the information necessary to fulfill the purpose of the institution, they are proceeding in a systematic and intelligent manner, and begin with the other American republics which they consider of immediate importance. A special agent left upon the last steamer for Venezuela to make a thorough study of commercial possibilities in that country, and others shortly will be dispatched to the neighboring republics upon similar errands.—William E. Curtis in Chicago Record.

Be Careful, Mr. Corbett.

If Mr. Corbett keeps on as he has been doing for a few days his jaw will be in a very weak condition by the time Mr. Fitzsimmons gets a crack at it.—Boston Courier.

Oxford Bars Women From Degrees.

At a meeting of the convocation of Oxford (England) university the proposal to allow women to take a degree was rejected by a vote of 215 to 140.

A Woman With a Will.

The Red Cross is still going forward in Turkey. When Clara Barton wills she will.—Boston Herald.

And Civil War at That.

There seems to be no doubt that the Salvation Army is on a war footing.—Boston Herald.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

The Cost of Living—Rents, Provisions, Servants, &c.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 5, 1896.

An article in February Scribner, "Life in the Altitudes," by Lewis Morris Iddings, gives in the main a fair picture of this place from one point of view. My individual taste does not agree with the author's opinion as to the lack of fine cloud effects in the mountains, and although the peaks do lie to the west, I have viewed most exquisite tints from the setting sun. I am quite willing to admit, however, that from an artistic standpoint my opinion is not valuable, and that I am ignorant enough to be pleased with some of nature's effects of light and shade that probably offend the canons of cultivated art, and I am self-satisfied fool enough, too, to feel glad that I can get a genuine, hearty, common enjoyment out of these grand old mountains, without the disposition or ability to criticise and compare them, so if in the course of these letters I shall try to give a little idea of the scenery, the reader can take it with such salt as his artistic cultivation may require to make it palatable.

I think I am viewing the place from a very different standpoint to that of Mr. Iddings, for I radically differ from his statement that "Colorado Springs is not a cheap place," and I do not hesitate to say that no invalid who can afford to leave home at all, need feel any misgivings as to coming here on the score of expense. I have not found any place yet where I can get accommodations both complete and convenient, at bankrupt prices, but I have found here a place where I can get more comfort and convenience to the dollar than in any other of the couple of dozen places I have visited in the past year and a half, or in my entire life, for that matter. It is true that I meet people here every day who complain of the prices they have to pay, for it is characteristic of human nature to feel that what each one has to pay is as dear as what he has for sale is cheap, and very few take the trouble to find out by facts and figures whether their momentary impressions are correct or not. Mr. Iddings, after a deserved tribute to mountain water as a beverage adds that "the price is ridiculously high," and he seems to think that rents are exhorbitant, and states that food supplies are dear. I do not know what kind of table water he is in the habit of drinking, but the price of Manitou on the hotel tables is ten cents a bottle, while one can get all he wants for absolutely nothing at all by going over to Manitou and dipping a bottle or a hundred bottles, if he chooses, direct from the springs. I do not know what can be cheaper than this, but no doubt there are people who will not be satisfied until a spring is discovered that spurts the water already bottled and labelled direct from the bowels of the earth to the side of their plate, with a corkscrew attached and a darkey to pull the cork, and probably then they will complain because they have to furnish the tumbler. In saying that the water can be had for nothing I am not stating what it is merely within the limits of possibility to do, I am stating what the people, carloads of them, actually and habitually do every day, and what I see every time I go to Manitou.

As to house rents, "$250 to $350 a month for a well furnished, commodious house" does not strike me as "pretty" steep, even if it is outside of a large city, compared with the prices elsewhere. I have not investigated this class of property closely, but we talked of trying housekeeping, and in looking into the matter of such as I could afford I learned incidentally of a property in the best location, a house of fourteen rooms, with all conveniences of the highest order, completely furnished, and with fine stable on the rear of the lot, at $300 a month. Such prices are, of course, not yearly rates, but for the season, like the properties on the Jersey Coast, where similar properties would command the same or even higher figures. Good and convenient furnished cottages in locations from good to best bring from $80 to $50 per month, while more distant locations are less, many very much less, according to character and location. I do not know of a town anywhere where one can live better in accordance with his means or have a wider selection, not only of style, but of method of living, than in Colorado Springs. One can spend as much as he chooses, or as much as he can afford. If boarding is preferred it can be obtained at the hotels for as high a figure as one may choose, down to five dollars a week, according to grade, or in private boarding houses from the swellest style down to the "cheap and nasty." If housekeeping suits best, there is the elegant mansion and the humblest little cottage, with all grades between, to choose from. Great numbers of people indulge in the combination of boarding and housekeeping known as "light housekeeping," renting cottages or rooms and going to hotel or restaurant for all or some meals, and the combination of lodging house and cheap restaurant can be made if necessity requires. I have an acquaintance, a business man, who has a very nice room within a couple of blocks of the postoffice, with all modern conveniences, including steam heat and attention, for which he pays three dollars and a half a week. He "meals out," of course.

Prices vary, of course, from those of the East; some things are cheaper, some dearer, but taking altogether, rent, light and heat, clothing, furniture and food supplies, books, pictures, flowers, amusement tickets and small ornaments, which may be said to comprise the necessities and small luxuries of life, except servants, I do not think the difference in cost of a year's living between here and the East could be figured out. Servants' wages are out of all proportion to Eastern figures; $25 to $30 a month are the common wages of the ordinary girl, and from the testimony of the housekeepers the service is poor and unsatisfactory. I judge this is correct, too, from our hotel experience, for the waiters are clumsy and negligent, simply because they do not know their business. Owing to the fact that no fractional currency less than a nickel is known or used, many small things are dear, and when they are not you are obliged to take more than you want. If you are attracted by the fine, big, red, native apples you must take three for a nickel, and if your appetite should require a paper of tax you must take three papers. Smoking tobacco is about ten per cent higher than at home, and cigars are dear and poor in quality. Even the "twofers," which means two for a quarter here, that are wrapped in tin foil or sealed up in glass tubes, are poor. The good restaurants I should call dear for a town where supplies are so cheap. With dressed turkeys at 15 cents a pound, chickens at 12½, eggs at fifteen cents a dozen, butter at 20 cents a pound &c., one cannot say that 30 cents for a chicken sandwich and a cup of coffee is cheap. Coal sells at $3.50 to $4.00 per ton, according to size, flour from $2.00 to $2.50 a barrel, potatoes 20 to 40 cents a bushel, with meats at a little less than home prices and game of all sorts at half or less of eastern prices, venison running from ten to fifteen cents a pound, and teal ducks, quail and jack rabbits at $2.00 a dozen. Hotbed winter vegetables are cheaper than at home, and bread, buns, cakes and pastry are also cheaper, and either on account of the excellence of the flour or from direct climatic influence, the breadstuffs will average up of better quality than at home.

Of course one does not discover all these things in a day, and the tourist who comes here with the idea of getting in the swim, pays anything that is asked, takes the first thing offered and asks no questions, does not discover many of them at all, but simply pays two dollars for one dollar's worth, and goes away with the idea that life here is very expensive, having the effect very much heightened if he indulges in the purchase of souvenirs or in sightseeing, without finding out in advance what he is going to see and where it is. I can take a two-seated carriage and the three of us can drive to and through the Garden of the Gods, the worst possible way to see it, by-the-way, at a cost of four dollars, or I can take the trolley to Colorado City at 20 cents for the round trip, and from there take burros and ride through and around the garden for a dollar and a quarter, including an intelligent boy guide. Total, one dollar and forty-five cents; or by going a little further on the trolley, can walk through the garden, the total walk not exceeding three miles, for a cost of thirty cents, while with my wheel I have poked all around the famous spot for nothing at all, and this is equally true of a dozen or so other places that may be seen thoroughly and leisurely by a combination of trolley and Shank's mare. For some others you must take a carriage and the garrulity of the drivers is alone worth the price. Our Jehu at Glen Eyrie pointed out an eagle's nest high up on the cliff and explained that glen meant an enclosed valley surrounded by hills, and that eyrie was "Greek or somethin' for eagle's nest," while the scholarly whip who had us in charge on another occasion made the fearless old French Jesuits who first penetrated these regions, turn in their graves by telling us that the stream known now as Fountain from the name they gave it, "Fountaine qui Bouille," was the "Lah Fontan dee Boolyon"—it was iced bouillion when we first saw it. A. WEIR GILKESON.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Willie Clayton Will Carry the Colors of Tammany's Ex-Chief In England.

William Clayton, who has been engaged to ride Mr. Richard Croker's horses this season on the English turf, has long shown himself a well conducted and capable jockey alike in England and Ireland, though the greater part of his work has been done in the latter country. He has filled a leading place in the ranks of the professionals there and has secured the patronage of many influential and respected supporters of Irish racing.

One of his chief employers has been Mr. C. J. Blake, in whose colors he has seen plenty of service and scored some notable victories. He passed through a highly successful season last year, and though his victories in England amounted to only 5 as the result of 29 rides, he put together a very creditable record in the sister isle, his wins including the Curragh Cesarewitch and the Irish Derby. In England he won the City plate at Manchester and the valuable Whitsuntide plate on the following day, and many prominent trainers were anxious to secure his exclusive services for the approaching campaign.

Bill Nye's Pet Story.

Bill Nye's pet story was the one as to how he was charged $4 for a sandwich in a village in New Jersey. He told the man who sold it that it was a high price for a sandwich and said that he had frequently got a ten course dinner, with four kinds of wine, for just making a speech, and finally asked the man why he charged $4 for a ham sandwich.

"Well, I'll tell you," said the sandwich man. "The fact is, by gad, I need the money!"

Mass Meeting of Farmers Orders a Minister to Leave Town.

There is great religious excitement over the abrupt ending of a revival at Marklevill, just south of Anderson, Ind.

For the last month the Rev. W. C. McCraig, an evangelist, has been conducting a series of meetings at the Union church. His sermons worked big audiences into a frenzy. In fact, the minister appeared as a modern Svengali.

John Markle, a farmer who had attended the meetings regularly, became a raving maniac during a sermon and rushed into the pulpit. He had to be brought to jail and is yet in a critical condition. Next day a man named Bronnenberg, under religious excitement, began to see oceans of oil and water before him and is under the surveillance of friends. When a baby cried in the meeting, McCraig said no more babies should be born, for they keep mothers from attending church. The pet dog of a little girl was kicked to death by McCraig in the church.

He predicted an early destruction of the world, saying the approaching comet was the beginning. Several farmers met and talked over the situation. Already two lives have been wrecked, and it was decided to put a stop to the sermons. McCraig quickly obeyed orders to leave town. He claims to be a second Schlatter, and scores of people believed all he said. From there he went north, and it is thought will appear in or near Chicago soon.—Chicago Tribune.

She Knew Better.

England agreed that in the division of Africa Italy should have Abyssinia, and it is probable that Italy is now disposed to ask, "Why didn't you speak for yourself, John Bull?"—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

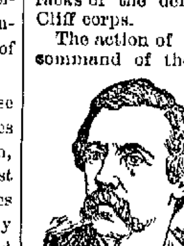
A NEW ARMY FORMED.

To Be Called the "Christian Crusade"—Seceding Corps Enlisted—Eva Booth Accuses Him of Making False Statements Why Auxiliaries Resigned.

The "Christian Crusade" is the name suggested by Ballington Booth for the new evangelical movement which the former commander of the Salvation Army has pledged himself to lead.

The nucleus of the proposed "crusade" is the little band of Long Islanders—the Sea Cliff corps—who deserted in a body, following their chief officer, Captain Mimms, and sent a telegram to the Booths at Montclair announcing themselves as "an independent religious body" and inviting their former leaders to assume command. Ballington Booth at once telephoned an acceptance, sent a former Salvationist, Captain Peake, to take charge and straightway the career of the infant organization began with the hiring of a hall, the one selected being the former barracks of the defunct Salvation Army Sea Cliff corps.

The action of the Booths in assuming command of the seceding party followed so closely upon the heels of their manifesto disclaiming all intention of leading a revolt that it became the subject of varied and not entirely flattering comment, which was not modified by the further announcement of "plans" for the new organization, which seem to have been in process of formation during the very moment of protest from the former commander that he had absolutely none for the future.



BALLINGTON BOOTH.

As promulgated they are substantially as follows: No property is to be seized which belongs to the Army. (Just here it is interesting to note that legally none does belong to the Army, but is out and out Ballington Booth's, with no hint of a trust in the deeds.)

He goes on to say that no corps will be received into the new fold except upon presentation of a written application signed by a majority of members, and "it is desirable that the officers in charge be with the movement and resign from the Salvation Army before the corps declares its independence.

No officers will be received to command who cannot give assurance of having "resigned honorably" or having been dismissed for defending what they believe to be right.

For the present officers and soldiers are to go ahead on the lines to which they are accustomed. They will also wear their old uniforms.

So far only three corps have deserted, which is regarded by the present head of the Salvation Army and her associates as an encouraging indication that the disruption threatened may not amount to much after all, but among the auxiliaries the disaffection, it is said, is steadily increasing. Since Miss Edith Marshall gave out as chief secretary of the auxiliary leagues that "very few resignations had been handed in, and those only from persons of no importance," those resigning have adopted the plan of giving out copies of their communication to headquarters.

The letter of resignation from Smith Agnew, secretary of the Pittsburg branch, is significant of the state of mind in that section and expresses the view of many auxiliaries elsewhere. In it Mr. Agnew says:

"I have for acknowledgment your circular letter of the 26th of February with reference to the resignation or summary dismissal, whichever it is, of Commander Ballington Booth from the leadership of the American forces of the Salvation Army.

"The general tone and purpose of the circular is unwise, uncharitable and misleading, and its reflex influence cannot be less than harmful to the Salvation Army

"It gives me pleasure to say, and it will be a source of gratification to you to hear, that Commander Booth and his most noble wife are so thoroughly well known and so highly esteemed by the people of America for their grand work and their unswerving faithfulness that any ill uttered concerning them finds not one iota of credence.

"No power, however mandatory, would ever convince the public that Ballington Booth is less than a true advocate of the letter and spirit of the fifth commandment."

The Salvation Army leaders are rapidly developing a spirit of contention which may result in a succession of very sharp epistles between Ballington Booth and his sister, Commissioner Eva Booth. The latter has answered her brother's manifesto by the way of Boston. This is the substance of it:

"The commander's statement that he did not refuse to obey orders can scarcely deceive any one, for he admits himself in his letter to you that he was not 'free to take another command,' which simply means that, under the profession of obedience to farewell orders, he was not prepared for marching orders. Is that the soldier spirit? Is that what he expected and demanded of you?

"His statement that he did not resign is unfounded. Certain reasons, he says, compelled him to state that he would not take another command. What is that but resignation? The commander is merely playing with words when he asserts to the contrary. His letter of Jan. 31 was a letter of resignation.

"His repeated statements that he was peremptorily dismissed is completely false. We had no power to dismiss. Such a thought was furthest from our minds. In fact, our last act was to send a letter to the national headquarters, imploring him to come and spend the remainder of the memorable night in prayer, or, if he could not do so, that we would see him again in the morning, in the hope that the night's reflection would enable him to decide upon his seeing the general before taking the steps he intended.

"His statement that Commandant Herbert Booth demanded that the keys 'be handed over by 10 o'clock tomorrow morning' is untrue. No such demand was made. There is ample evidence to prove this. But nothing can be gained, it seems to me, by going into details."

It was said that Ballington Booth will at once establish a paper in opposition to the famous War Cry, and that it will be "up to date" in all evangelical matters, not limiting itself to the discussion of purely Army affairs, but dealing with all cognate subjects.—New York Herald.

Look Out For It.

Spring will begin officially March 19 at exactly 9:27 p. m.—Boston Globe.

Azaleas! Hyacinths!

Azaleas, Hyacinths, Lilies, &c. Choice cut flowers, carnations, heilotrope, smilax, new double violet (light lavender) always fresh; fine funeral flowers a specialty. Fern dishes filled. HARRY CHAMBERS, 223 Market St., Bristol, Pa.

Cheap Excursions to the West and Northwest.

On March 10 and April 7, 1896, the North-Western Line (Chicago and North-Western R'y) will sell Home Seekers' excursion tickets at very low rates to a large number of points in Northern Wisconsin, Michigan, Northwestern Iowa, Western Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota, including the famous Black Hills district. For full information apply to ticket agents of connecting lines or address

H. A. Gross, G. E. P. A., 423 Broadway, New York.

T. P. Vaille, S. E. P. A., 112 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa. 2-27-1t.

Wanted.

A good girl to cook and do general housework. References required. Apply to 104 Wood St. MRS. B. C. FOSTER.

—The New York legislature is considering the question of forbidding dwellers in flathouses from keeping dogs.

It not only is so, it must be so. One Minute Cough Cure acts quickly, and that's what makes it go. J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill Street.

—The Cuban revolution is now one year old, and quite large for its age.

A high liver with a torpid liver will not be a long liver. Correct the liver with DeWitt's Little Early Risers, little pills that cure dyspepsia and constipation. J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill Street.

Dressmaking.

Having broken up housekeeping, Mrs. Vandegrift, dressmaker, will go out sewing by the day, town or country. Those wishing to engage her can see her at 112 Walnut street.

—All moths produce some form of silk.

Quick in effect, heals and leaves no scar. Burning, sealy skin eruptions quickly cured by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Applied to burns, scalds, old sores, it is magical in effect. Always cures piles. J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill street.

Bristolian's Favored.

The mild winter weather has greatly favored our citizens in consumption of coal, as has the large stock laid in by Mr. Leedom who is still selling at very low prices.

—The new state of Utah will start in by making a jury of eight persons instead of twelve.

One Minute Cough Cure touches the right spot. It also touches it at the right time if you take it when you have a cough or cold. See the point? Then don't cough. J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill street.

—Five Harvard alumni and two graduates of Yale sit in the present United States Senate.

"Give me a liver regulator and I can regulate the world," said a genius. The druggist handed him a bottle of DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills. J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill Street.

—Cudahy Brothers, of Chicago, Ill., have purchased $400,000 worth of oil lands near Decatur, Ind.

Don't invite disappointment by experimenting. Depend upon One Minute Cough Cure and you have immediate relief. It cures croup. The only harmless remedy that produces immediate results. J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill street.

We Must Have Help.

We pay men and women $10 to $18 per week for easy home work. No books or peddling Steady employment guaranteed. Send stamp for work and particulars at once. HERMANN & SEYMOUR, 213 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

—The new Episcopal diocese of Washington, D. C., is planning a new cathedral to cost $1,000,000.

Soothing, healing, cleansing, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the enemy to sores, wounds and piles, which it never fails to cure. Stops itching and burning. Cures chapped lips and cold-sores in two or three hours. J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill street.

Stable for Rent.

On Wood street, near canal basin, contains two stalls, carriage house, shed and enclosed yard. Apply at A. E. Baylies Jewelry Store, 307 Mill street. 2-27-96.

—Eugene V. Debs is in Atlanta, Ga., trying to increase the membership of the American Railway Union.

J. W. Pierce, Republic, Ia., says: "I have used One Minute Cough Cure in my family and for myself, with result so entirely satisfactory that I can hardly find words to express myself as to its merit. I will never fail to recommend it to others, on every occasion that presents itself." J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill street.

Houses For Sale.

A rare opportunity to purchase a home or investment. Four six-roomed houses, Nos. 449 to 457 Lafayette Street, for $850; also five six-roomed houses on Spruce Street, Nos. 645 to 653, for $500 each. Terms suitable to purchases. If desirable arrangements can be made for easy monthly payments. Apply to EDW. BARTON, 153 Buckley St., Bristol.

They Say!!!

"77" breaks up a Cold.
"77" knocks out the grip.
"77" stops the snuffles.
"77" cures the cough.
"77" soothes the throat.
"77" works wonders in catarrh.
"77" is peerless for Influenza.
"77" prevents Pneumonia.
"77" clears the Clergyman's Throat.
"77" restores lost Voice.
"77" annihilates Hoarseness.
"77" is a sheet anchor for Singers.
"77" aids respiration.
"77" is Dr. Humphries Latest and Greatest Discovery.
"77" tho' priceless, sells for a quarter.
"77" is sold by druggists everywhere, or sent upon receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Co., 111 and 113 William Street, New York.

A Complete Establishment.

Johnson Brothers, the popular clothiers at the corner of Mill and Wood streets, are now ready for the Spring and Summer trade. They can dress a man from head to toe in the best style and for a small amount of cash. Their Clothing, Hats, Caps, Underwear, Hosiery, Shoes and Neckwear, are all of the latest styles and best makes. They have suits from $5 to $20, honest goods and well made. Hats, from 40 cts. to $3.00. Underwear from $1.00 to $3.00 per suit; and shoes, well made, neat, strong and substantial, at various prices. For reliable goods, bought from standard houses, go to Johnson Brothers. They keep no auction trash upon their premises.

—We are headquarters for seed potatoes. Pure seed true to name. John Kienzle, 124 Dock St., Philadelphia, Pa.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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The Bucks County Gazette

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.

OFFICE—CORNER RADCLIFFE AND WALNUT STS.

One dollar per year, in advance.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

The GAZETTE will be pleased to receive at all times communications upon current topics. Anonymous communications however cannot be noticed. In all cases the writer's name must be given, (not for publication) as a guarantee of good faith.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1896.

NAPOLEON OF AFRICA

THE SWAY AND CAREER OF EMPEROR MENELEK OF ABYSSINIA.

Something of Baratieri, the Defeated Italian General—The Trouble All on Account of a Treaty—Queen Taitou, the Light of Ethiopia.

General Baratieri, who fought a madman's battle in the hope of winning and convincing his countrymen of their mistake in superseding him, is a middle aged man and the son of a Tyrolean magistrate, educated in a Franciscan monastery.

He joined General Garibaldi when a boy, enlisting in the Marsala Thousand. He next became a captain in the Italian army and was wounded in the war with Austria. His next performance was to join an exploring party in the Sudan, and when he came home he was made editor of the Rivista Militare of Rome.

Baratieri afterward served as military attache to Berlin and Vienna. When General Gandolfi was sent to the Red sea coast, he took Baratieri, as he was one of the few Italians who knew Africa thoroughly.

Under General Gandolfi, Baratieri distinguished himself in his operations against the Abyssinians, the Somalis and the Dervish tribes, and on Gandolfi's retirement he was made governor commander in chief of the Italian colony.

His fall seems now complete, for the Italian papers are already suggesting that he ought to be shot. He cuts a wretched figure at present in the turn of the dice of fortune, but Menelek, who worsted him, is a figure fit to march through a splendid spectacle of the modern stage.

It was no contemptible foe which defeated Baratieri. Menelek II claims to be descended in direct line from Menelek I, emperor of Ethiopia, son of King Solomon by the queen of Sheba. He succeeded to the throne in 1889 at the death of John II and concluded in that year a treaty with Italy which placed his kingdom under an Italian protectorate.

He has quarreled again and again with the Italians over the text of that treaty. Menelek seems to be a statesman of great power of will, for he has consolidated the semi-independent viceroyalties into one homogeneous, powerful people and is in reality therefore emperor.

So far from disdaining European ideas, he cultivated his relations with the foreign powers, notably with Russia, on the religious questions, and, it is said, there are Russian officers serving in his army who will know how to make excellent use of the 60 guns captured from the Italians.

The negus, as Menelek is styled, married a beautiful, courageous lady, Queen Taitou, the Light of Ethiopia. The Daily Graphic describes her as a very warlike lady, who is said to have desired to lead her bodyguard in person to the assault of Makalle the other day. Travelers who have seen her speak in favorable terms of her personal appearance and intelligence. She is a native of Semien and a member of one of the noblest families of Ethiopia. Menelek fell in love with her and ever since her marriage has been her most devoted slave.

Every state question is referred to her by the king, and on more than one occasion she herself has written important state documents. She is enormously wealthy and has acquired large estates as a provision for a rainy day.

Since Makonnen has brought specimens of Europe's sparkling wines from Rome she has developed a decided taste for champagne. The empress dresses in Ethiopian costume, but with much elegance of taste.

I read a very interesting letter, dated Obock, Feb. 18, and which has just been received from a French physician who is fresh from a visit to Menelek.

He says that the camp is in excellent order, the troops well armed, and that there is any quantity of rifles and cannon. He had an interview with Menelek, whom he scarcely recognized, as both he and his troops appeared to have acquired a great dignity of character, in which previously they were found conspicuously lacking.

Menelek professed to be greatly grieved on account of the war, in which so much Christian blood was being shed. "I have a perfect horror of blood," he exclaimed. "You are aware of this. I don't want any bloodshed."

Menelek would not to his interviewer confide the plan of his campaign, but he especially relied on the superior number of his troops, on the certainty of procuring provisions for them and on the difficulty experienced by Europeans in getting over the ground. His tactics, he said, would be to surround, to starve out and finally to capture the Italians, and when attacked he would defend himself, that was all.

Menelek seemed confident as to the issue of the war, but spoke all along in a very melancholy tone. "Why is it that so much blood is shed?" he asked. "Why should war be waged at all?"—Julian Ralph in New York Journal.

SCHROEDER THE HEALER.

A Remarkable Man Who Heals All Diseases and Looks Like the Christ.

August Schroeder's miracles of healing have become so famous and numerous that pilgrims on crutches arrive on every train at his home at Lincoln, Ills. His method of cure is exactly that of Francis Schlatter, the New Mexican messiah. He will accept nothing in payment, lays his broad but sensitive hands on the afflicted person and murmurs a prayer, while his eyes roll back, exposing only the whites. The patients who are afflicted say that electric thrills penetrate their flesh at the points of contact with Schroeder's fingers. A sensation of warmth continues for a long time afterward.

Few persons fail to feel this strange influence, and all who do feel are cured of whatever disease affects them.

Schroeder will be 25 years old on July 10. He was born in Green Bay, Wis., where his gift of healing was discovered when he was 14 years old. His hair is long, as is also his beard. Neither hair nor beard has ever been cut. He wears a thin cloak most of the time, and when it is arranged about his shoulders as he likes to have it he makes a fair copy of a familiar picture of the Christ.—New York Journal.

SHE TIED THE KNOT.

Mrs. Lepper Can Boast of Being a Pioneer In One Particular.

Mrs. Anna Blanchard Lepper of Springfield can boast of being the first woman in the state of Illinois to perform a wedding ceremony. Several days ago she united in marriage a young couple with as much neatness and precision as any divine could.

Mrs. Lepper has resided in Springfield for the past eight years, and is the pastor of a congregation known as the Social Wheel of Progression. The Church of Progress is the outgrowth of spiritualism, yet the pastor and her flock of followers say they are not believers in spiritualism, and deny any connection with the followers of this belief. However, the band left the Methodist Episcopal church to investigate spiritualism.

She and her followers were severely criticised at first for their actions in withdrawing from the church, but they paid no attention to the sneers, and in the course of a few months they had organized the Social Wheel of Progression, and Mrs. Lepper was chosen pastor. She has since filled the pulpit and given satisfaction. Meetings are held every Sunday evening.

A Plea For Cuba.

My country, great and strong and free,
How long shall bleeding Cuba cry?
How long in vain ask help of thee—
Till all her sons shall bleed and die?
Oh, listen to her wail,
For liberty her noble men
Are bravely battling with the foe;
'Gainst fearful odds they rise again
And gladly to the conflict go.
Oh, help them ere they fall!

Shall they by tyrants still be bound,
With slavery's galling, cruel chains?
In their great need can none be found
To bind their wounds and soothe their pains?
Can we not lift a hand?
Shall robbers waste their field and fold?
The assassin's hand pour out their blood?
Can we sit idly by and hold
Our hands, nor stay the awful flood,
Nor aid this valiant band?

Armenia's cry from o'er the sea,
Wailing in blood, has reached our ear.
Yet is their case or can it be
One whit beyond the butcheries here—
Right here before our eyes?
Shall tyrants come from o'er the wave,
With fire and sword tread down the weak,
And we not lift a hand to save,
Nor give the rights for which they seek,
Nor heed their bitter cries?

My country, now the time is here
For swift, prompt action on our part,
To aid our struggling brothers near
Quick, give the hand and pledge the heart
In honor's name attend
Then soon o'er Cuba's fertile plain
Freedom shall reign and peace abound,
Sweet blessings come to them again,
His joy and favor with us found.
God haste this glorious end.

—John H. Mulkey in Philadelphia Press.

IN THE HOLY LAND.

These Pilgrims to Spend Their Lives There.

Huddled together in two frame houses on Madison avenue, Chicago, are 80 persons who have determined to spend the remainder of their days in the Holy Land.

The colony is composed largely of Chicago people, but there are some among them from various other places. Moved by a sense of duty to sacrifice their property, their farms and their business, they will live the remainder of their days surrounded by the scenery that greeted the eyes of the earliest Christians.

The origin of the movement reaches back more than 15 years, when Mrs. Anna Spafford, her husband and ten other adults, with a number of children, embarked for Jerusalem. Mr. Spafford died there seven years ago. Part of the colony returned to this country two years ago. Members of the colony have been making their movements in a quiet way.

They have no occupations in that country, but trust that the Lord will provide for them. They expect to teach the spirit of the Bible, relieving the poor, nursing the sick and doing other things suggested by the doctrine "Love thy neighbor as thyself." It is a part of their belief that whatever good is accomplished should be kept secret.

They believe startling developments will soon occur in the holy city and will wait for the Saviour's second coming. They say they have no leader.—New York Recorder.

SULLIVAN A SICK MAN.

Parson Davies Says the Ex-Champion Knows Death Is Near.

Harry M. Weldon, sporting editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer and an authority on matters pugilistic, has the following to say regarding John L. Sullivan:

"It is the opinion of several people very close to John L. Sullivan that his days on this terrestrial sphere are numbered unless he alters his present manner of living. It was the talk of a little coterie of people in El Paso during the recent fistic carnival that the first stages of an ailment had developed which, if not checked, will prove fatal.

"No less a person than Parson Davies, the manager of John L. and Paddy Ryan, is authority for the statement that Sullivan has developed the first stages of dropsy. The Parson also stated that Sullivan seemed indifferent; that when his attention was called to those signs that the big fighter simply said: 'I guess it will land me. I can't help it. A short life and a merry one is my motto.'

"Possibly it may not be as bad as the farseeing Parson fears. Sullivan's terrible fall from the rear platform of a train that was going at the rate of 40 miles per hour put only a temporary check on the bibulous habits of the ex-champion. The wounds sustained from that fall had not healed up before John L. was once more engaged in a fight with John Barleycorn."

BLIND ARCHITECT'S PRIZE.

D. A. Reardon, Sightless From Birth, Has His Plans Accepted.

The new dormitory of the Perkins Institution For the Blind in South Boston will be the curiosity of the public buildings of the city, the accepted plans having been drawn by Dennis A. Reardon, who is totally blind. It is believed that this is the first case on record where a blind man's design for a public building has been accepted.

The plans call for a four story brick building 25 by 60 feet. The trimmings will be of light sandstone. In the basement of the building will be the heating apparatus and storerooms. On the first floor will be offices and quarters for the supervisor and sleeping rooms. The other floors will be given up to sleeping rooms. Experts who have seen the plans pronounce them equal to those of an artist with all his faculties, so neatly are they finished. The front elevation shows the minute indentation of curves, trimmings, etc., with mathematical precision.

Mr. Reardon is 65 years old and has been blind since a child. He is regularly employed at the institution, having full charge of the property besides running the printing department of the institution. He resides with his family on Fifth street in a house also designed by himself.

The Same Old Chestnut.

Another foreigner who has been living apparently in small hotels and having his washing done by Chinamen has written home to tell an anxious world that we have no home life in America, and all our laundered garments are of coarse material because the Chinese are hard on clothes. And so poor America is slandered. A street gamin's view of Paris would hardly pass for a study in sociology, and yet our visitors all take the pose of the know it alls.—Philadelphia Press.

New Record In Deep Sea Sounding.

The British warship Penguin, while engaged in making deep sea soundings between Tonga and New Zealand, got bottom at 5,155 fathoms. The deepest sounding ever before made was by the American warship Tuscarora off the northeast coast of Japan, when bottom was reached at 4,655 fathoms.

It Certainly Is So.

Some New York clergymen are advocating the abolition of burial service at the graveside, on the ground that the baring of the head in all sorts of weather has been the cause of many deaths. That this opinion is correct could be confirmed in every community.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

What One Man Thinks.

The venerable Senator Palmer of Illinois made this remark the other day:

"The congress of the United States finds it an easy matter to attend to the affairs of other nations, but has shown itself utterly incompetent to deal with our domestic affairs. The grave questions of a deficiency in the public revenues and a crippled currency are pressing upon us for solution, and we acknowledge our inability to master them. But we can reach out and settle the affairs of other governments with ease and dispatch."

Are You In Favor of Cuba?

The truly loyal Cuban patriot smokes only a pipe now. The real Havana is in the hands of the enemy.—Boston Herald.

Taking Away Jersey's Privilege.

New York harbor seems to be a great place in which to go ashore.—Boston Herald.

THE COMMON DEFENSE

ARRAIGNMENT OF BOTH BRANCHES OF CONGRESS.

Being the Only Source Which Can Raise Revenue For the Defense of the Country, It Has Not Provided the Money Either by Taxation or by Loans.

The constitution imposes upon congress the duty of laying taxes to "pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States."

The power to do this resides nowhere else. In forming the Union the states surrendered and delegated to congress this attribute of sovereignty. No state or any city can defend itself against a foreign foe.

The present congress has not discharged this duty. After putting the country in peril of war it has done nothing to provide for the common defense. It has neglected the general welfare, for whatever menaces our seaports and leaves the capital of the nation open to destruction by a strong naval power involves the welfare of the whole people.

With a deficiency in the revenues for even the ordinary purposes of peaceful administration congress is considering heavy but necessary appropriations for naval extension and coast defense, but is doing nothing to provide the money either by taxation or by legitimate loans.

The leaders of the house say that they passed and sent to the senate a tariff bill that would, in their belief, increase the revenues $30,000,000. This is disputed by others. But $30,000,000 is not enough, and the bill is dead.

Shall we therefore leave the treasury short and the country defenseless? If during our civil war the senate had refused to consent to certain taxes, would not the house have devised others? Is the common defense to be neglected because of a deadlock over a political tariff bill? Are there no other sources of revenue? Is that house of congress in which revenue bills must originate absolved from its duty because of one failure?

The assumption is more than absurd. It is monstrous. Republicans must yield their hobbies and Democrats their prejudices to "provide for the common defense." A purely revenue bill, levying an increased internal tax on beer, a slight duty on tea and coffee or a stamp tax on checks and drafts, should be passed and sent to the senate at once. Public opinion will do the rest.

Senator Sherman fully agrees that "the great necessity of the treasury is more revenue." Most of the Republicans and many of the Democrats have the same belief. United they can pass any bill. The house should give them the chance. Protect the country first, gentlemen, and attend to any other needed protection when you get the power.

Obey the constitution!—New York World.

A BEGGAR'S CLUB.

The Chicago Police Break Up a Nest of Bogus Cripples.

The police of Chicago recently raided an elegantly furnished room on West Adams street and found it occupied by a club of bogus cripples who have reduced begging to a fine art.

In the room were three pairs of crutches, a package of cards, on which were printed "A Cripple's Appeal" and two "I Am Blind" placards to be worn upon the breast, a wheezy hand organ and a number of other devices used by beggars.

Five ablebodied men who were found in the room playing cards, smoking cigars and drinking beer were arrested only after a desperate struggle, which demonstrated that the fraudulent cripples and beggars were well able to take care of themselves.

One of the men said they had no club name, but to all intents they were entitled to one, as they paid weekly dues and spent their time in the room while not engaged in business.

"A crippled beggar," he added, "could hardly appear on the streets in any other role."

How New York Hotels Are Built.

The majority of hotel men in New York city do not seem to know that no less than three large hostelries north of Thirty-fourth street were built with the proceeds of unnumbered burglaries. There is a man in the city today whose face is in the rogues' gallery—unless that useful feature of police headquarters has been abolished—yet whose money built the hotels alluded to. He was one of the most noted safe crackers in the world.—New York Press.

Doesn't Need That Sort of Advertisement.

Signora Duse informs her admirers that the glowing neckace which she wears on the stage in one of her plays is nothing but paste. The Italian actress is more frank and less enamored of precious jewels than some of her sisters of the stage. But, then, Duse doesn't travel on her wardrobe or on her diamonds. It is the spark of genius that glistens in her diadem. That is different, but none the less admirable.—Boston Herald.

Cincinnati Gets It.

It has been pretty definitely decided that the semicentennial celebration of the North American saengerbund will be held at Cincinnati. The fiftieth anniversary of the organization will occur in 1899, and it will be fittingly observed in Cincinnati by holding the next saengerfest there.

To restore the elasticity of the seats of a cane chair turn over the chair, and with hot water and a sponge wash the canework so that it may be thoroughly soaked. If the canework is badly soiled, use a little soap. Dry in the air, and it will be as good as new.

The catalogues and floral dictionaries give the names of 750 kinds of roses.

DR. BALLENTINE

Surprises the Public and Astonishes the Medical Profession.

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED INVALIDS IN PHILADELPHIA

Treated with His Famous Prescriptions During the Past Ten Weeks.

NOT ONE DEATH OCCURS AMONG THEM ALL.

No More Doctors' Bills or Guess-Work Medicines for the Sick.

Dr. Ballentine is the first regular physician in the world who has ever placed a legitimate line of True Medicines on the market, by the use of which the public can cure themselves without the aid of a doctor. His reasons for so doing was this—Having discovered that two-thirds of the diseases of the stomach, liver, kidney and nerves, which came under his notice was caused by the patients taking strong drugs and patent medicines, he became convinced that something must be done to prevent the indiscriminate use of such, or that nine out of ten persons in this country would soon be suffering from some chronic ailment, brought on by these uncertain and dangerous cure-alls. This eminent physician, knowing that more people are cured of disease in one month though the use of true Homœopathic Medicines than by all others in six, determined to prepare a series of prescriptions which, after using in private practice for years, he had found to be positive cures for disease, and place them in the hands of druggists to sell for 25c. each; at the same time furnish a book on home treatment, which would enable any intelligent person to care for themselves, thus saving hundreds of dollars to the sick, and preventing any more experimenting with guess-work medicines, which create more diseases than they cure. How well the doctor has succeeded is shown in the enormous sale of his cures in Philadelphia, which exceed all other preparations more than two to one.

A full line of these Famous Prescriptions can be found in Bristol at the following druggists. Ask them for Ballentine's book, take the cure suggested in it and get well.

A full line of these prescriptions for sale by

L. A. HOGUET, Mill Street.

HARRY H. HEADLEY, Wood and Washington Streets.

JOHN K. YOUNG, Bath Street.

MUNYON

STRONG STATEMENT FROM PEOPLE YOU KNOW WHO SAY THEY HAVE BEEN CURED BY MUNYON'S REMEDIES.

SAMPLE TESTIMONIALS

Picked at Random from the Thousand Received.

James Rowland, 169 Webster avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.: "Used Munyon's Rheumatism Cure for my little daughter with happiest results. Drove all the pain out in short order."

T. J. Lane, 40 Zulund street, Oakland, Pa.: "I had rheumatism seven years. I tried every remedy recommended. Suffered intensely. Could get no relief until I used Munyon's Rheumatism Cure. It knocked all the pain out in a few days."

R. G. Hall, well-known house furnisher, 4621 Liberty avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., says: "Suffered from rheumatism seven years. Had very severe attack. Used many remedies without benefit. Munyon's Rheumatism Remedy cured me in a week."

James Kedman, 218 Webster ave., Pittsburg, Pa., says: "Had rheumatism for past two months. Could not get about. Took two bottles of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure and am now as well and strong as ever."

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure never fails to relieve in 1 to 3 hours, and cures in a few days. Price, 25.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure is guaranteed to cure all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Catarrh Remedies positively cure. Price, 25c. each.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily cures pains in the back, loins and groins, and all forms of kidney disease. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women. Price, 25c.

Asthma Cure, with Asthma Herbs, $1.00.

Munyon's Nerve Cure stops nervousness and builds up the system. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Vitalizer restores lost powers to weak men. Price, $1.00.

A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, 25c. a bottle.

Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

WANAMAKER'S.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 9, 1896.

WINSOME SILKS AT WINNING PRICES

It is not unusual to find a few Silks offered at surprisingly small prices. But it is unusual to find a storeful at prices below the normal. Saturday's visitors to Wanamaker's were greeted with such an offering. And the showing and selling continue. The lines are changing daily, as individual lots are sold out; but it is safe to say that Philadelphia has not had such a March distribution of really handsome and fine silks. The occasion is of interest to women, far and near. Enjoy the treat we've brought.

$1.50 warp-printed Taffetas at $1.
75c Evening Silks at 50c.
$2 Black Moire Antique at 75c.
$2 Black Turk Satin at $1.25.
Black All-Silk Crepon—
75c kind at 50c.
$1.00 kind at 75c.
$1.35 kind at $1.
Black Diagonal Silk Serges for travelling dresses—
85c kind at 75c.
$1.25 kind at $1 00.
$1.65 kind at $1.35.
$2.00 kind at $1.50.
$2.25 kind at $2.00.
$1.35 fancy figured Taffetas at $1.
$1 fancy stripe Taffetas at 65c.
$1 warp-printed Taffetas at 75c.
18 colors in warp-printed Taffetas, $1.35 kind at $1.
16 colors in warp-printed Persian Taffetas, $1.65 kind at $1 25.
30 colors in warp-printed Taffetas, large designs, dark or light effects, $1.35 kind at $1.
36 colors of warp-printed Taffetas, $1.35 kind at $1.
11 colors in fancy Peau de Soie with black satin stripes and dashes of color between—for dresses—$1.35 kind for $1.
6 colors in fancy Peau de Soie with serpentine figure of gros grain, on shadow grounds, with brilliant satin figures. $1.50 kind at $1.
$1.25 fancy figured Shot Taffetas at 75c.
$1.35 Hatienne Silks at $1.
$1.50 double-colored Hatienne Silks at $1.
$1.25 rich Shot Louisines at $1.
$1.50 rich hair-line Taffetas, floral designs, at $1.
$1.50 embroidered Hatienne Silks at $1 10.
$1 85 fancy Hatienne Silks, with buds in delicate colors on subdued grounds made up from sprays of foliage and glints of satin, at $1.

COLORED DRESS STUFFS

Measure this dress goods stock by any rule that computes excellence! America has no duplicate. Nor has any one city abroad. It remained for Philadelphia to develop the perfect Dress Goods Store. It is for the

enjoyment and use of women—resident and visiting. Each season finds more discerning shoppers coming to Wanamaker's from neighboring cities on all sides. And visitors need but this helpful word—

Take Time to See All!

The various counters in the heart of the store are given to the dress goods—grouped as helpfully as we know how. The better you know the store the more helpful it is to you.

A word of wanted fabrics—

COLORED SERGES—

Hurt-proof fabrics for many uses. At 60c, 75c and $1.25 there are rough serges in cardinal, navy, black, cream.

At 30c to $1.50 smooth serges in all the Spring colorings.

At 75c there are thirteen colorings of of 50-inch French serge.

KERSEYMERES—

At 50c and 60c there are sixteen colorings of Kerseymere, 44 to 46 inches wide. Kerseymere is covert cloth goodness with glints of brighter colors.

COVERT CLOTH—

It was mere good fortune that brought us a 38-inch Covert Cloth to sell at 25c. It would cost double if we duplicated the lot today.

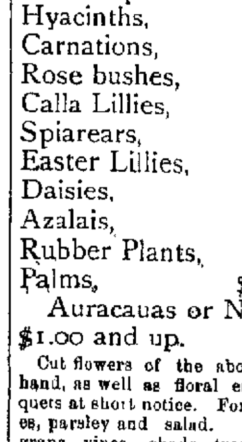
The story of exclusive stuffs must wait. In fact, we can never more than hint in the papers of the wealth of dress stuffs at Wanamaker's.

FIGURED MOHAIRS

Twenty styles of colored mohair dress stuffs are ready—brocaded figures on pin-stripe grounds. Gray, brown, tan, navy, cadet, green and garnet. Dressy, serviceable, inexpensive. 38 inch, 50c.

TRUNKS

Who knows what becomes of the old tomato cans? A good many of them are straightened out, dipped into some coloring mixture and made into "crystal top" trunks. Any wonder that cheap trunks are dear bargains? To displace trash we've had these Trunks produced—



Strong Trunks, iron bound and canvas covered, with good locks—
28 inch, $3 25. 34 inch, $4.75.
30 inch, $3.75. 36 inch, $5.25.
32 inch, $4 25.

Every right sort of trunk is ready.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Bristol Borough Financial Statement

For Year Ending March 1, 1896.

RECEIPTS.

Tax of 1895-96 collected by Treasurer		$13,925 58	
" " " Collector		1,320 00	
Gross Collections		$15,245 58	
Less rebate 5 per cent	$680 87		
Less Commissions to Treasurer	264 78		
Less Commission to Collector	122 00		
Total rebate and commissions		$ 1,073 65	
Net receipts from Tax, 1895-96			$14,171 93
Collected on 1894-95 Duplicate, less Commission			435 00
Collected on 1894-95 Duplicate, by Constables			19 50
Borough's proportion of Liquor Licenses			1,026 00
Temporary Loan from Bank			1,000 00
RENTS.			
Mill Street wharf, Upper Del. River Steamboat Co.		$ 400 00	
Market Street wharf, W. E. Doron		50 00	
Franklin Street wharf, Wm. Wilson		10 00	
Penn Street wharf, A. J. Hibbs		10 00	
Lafayette Street wharf, H. B. Beatty		10 00	
Pond Street wharf, Wm. M. Downing		10 00	
Pond Street siding, Penn'a. R. R. Co.		25 00	
Telephone Co., rent of poles, for 1894		42 00	
Sewer Rents		108 00	
Town Hall, { Building Association	$12 00		
{ Band	8 00—	20 00—	685 00
SUNDRIES.			
Building Permits, Licenses		$174 00	
Fines $5, sale of lamp post $2		7 00	
Claim against John Fish property		56 03—	237 03
Total receipts			$17,574 46
Balance, cash on hand from 1894-95			19 71
			$17,594 17

DISBURSEMENTS.

STREETS AND HIGHWAYS.			
Covered gutters and crossings		$1047 38	
Labor $948 32; iron pipe $60 65		1008 97	
Stone and Gravel		734 30	
Hauling and Material		425 88	
Lumber, hardware, etc		169 35	
Washington street bridge repairs, etc		52 80 —	3,438 68
POLICE.			
Salaries, regular and special officers		$3,170 00	
Clothing		232 00	
Coal and wood at Town Hall		35 00	
Work at Town Hall		48 95	
Supplies		33 51—	3,519 46
FIRE PROTECTION.			
Appropriations to Companies:			
Number One	$450 00		
Number Two	300 00		
Three Auxiliary Companies	150 00		
Building Association Dues	120 00—	1,020 00	
Salaries.			
Chief Engineer and Assistant	90 00		
Fire alarm Supt	25 00		
On account of fire police	50 00—	165 00	
Supplies	249 21		
Painting roofs	31 47		
Hauling steamer to fires	80 00		
Gamewell fire alarm	1270 00		
Fire alarm box	150 00—	2055 68	
Temporary Loan and Interest.			
Temporary Loan paid		1,000 00	
Interest on same		19 33	
Interest on $9,000 Borough Bonds		360 00	
State Tax on Borough Bonds		34 20—	1,413 53
BOARD OF HEALTH.			
Salaries—Secretary and Health Officer		240 00	
Printing and Sundries		44 25—	280 25
Lighting Streets			2098 87
Replacing broken lamps			22 45
Collecting Garbage			600 00
Medical Attendance and Burial of Poor			42 00
Relief of Poor			84 40
SALARIES.			
Town Clerk		250 00	
Borough Attorney		50 00	
Borough Treasurer		25 00	
Keeper of Town Clock		25 00—	350 00
SUNDRIES.			
Printing		381 93	
Copy of Assessment		24 00	
Work at Council Chamber $12 75; remittance of fine $5		17 75	
Damage to canal boat $3.87; stationery, etc., $7		10 87	
Counsel fees		10 00—	444 55
Total payments			$16,163 87
Balance cash on hand			1,430 30
			$17,594 17

Statement of Duplicate—1895-'96.

To amount of Duplicate, rate 75 cents			$17,557 45
By net amount collected, per cash account		$14,171 93	
Remits and Errors	$905 25		
Commissions	386 78		
Rebate for prompt payment	686 87		
Total Remits and Cost of Collection		1,678 90	
Balance uncollected		1,706 62	
		$17,557 45	$17,557 45

DUPLICATE OF 1894-'95.

To balance unsettled March 1, 1895		$ 1529 33
By net amount collected by collector	509 00	
By Constable's Collections	19 50	
By Commissions	65 00	
By Remits and warrants	412 00	
Balance uncollected	472 83	
	$1529 33	$1529 33

LIABILITIES.

Borough Bonds	$9,000 00
Orders outstanding prior to 1895	83 89

RESOURCES.

Cash on hand	$1430 00
Rent due by Telephone Company	42 00

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JAMES WRIGHT, Treasurer.

Examined, vouchers produced and compared, and found correct. Balance due by Treasurer, $1430 00

W. C. WEAVER,
W. ROBINSON,
W. F. SCULL,
Committee on Finance.

Easter Show

I offer the following Plants and prices For Easter.

Pansies in Bloom,	5 and 10c
Violets,	10 and 15c
Geraniums,	10 and 15c
Heliotropes,	10 and 15c
Hyacinths,	10 and 15c
Carnations,	25 and 35c
Rose bushes,	25 and 50c
Calla Lillies,	35 and 50c
Spiarears,	25 and 50c
Easter Lillies,	40c to $1.00
Daisies,	50c to 1.00
Azalais,	75c to 1.00
Rubber Plants,	75c to 1.00
Palms,	$1.00 and up

Auracauas or Norfolk Pines $1.00 and up.

Cut flowers of the above constantly on hand, as well as floral emblems and bouquets at short notice. For the table, radishes, parsley and salad. For the garden, grape vines, shade trees and vegetable plants. My Easter show surpasses the chrysanthemum exhibition given last fall. You are cheerfully invited to see the same. Orders booked now for Easter.

J. T. DeWITT, Florist,
Pond Street, above Market.

Sherman & Peirce,
BRISTOL, PA.

Lumber Yard

Fully stocked with all kinds of Building and Finished Lumber, both PINE AND HARDWOOD.

MILL WORK in variety, including STAIRWAYS and HARDWOOD INTERIOR FINISH.

Sea Salt For Bathing Purposes at DR. PURSELL'S DRUG STORE.

GET—

Whole Wheat Flour.

USE—

Whole Wheat Flour.

Eat Bread made of

Whole Wheat Flour.

For it has been said "The destiny of nation depends on the manner in which they feed themselves."

Whole Wheat Flour

is one of the many things that make up the very complete stock at

FOSTER'S
Dorrance Street Grocery.

AN OFFICE WHERE
Everything in connection with
REAL ESTATE
IS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO

You can buy a Property, have the deed drawn procure a loan on mortgage, get the building insured and the lot surveyed; the whole transaction completely and carefully attended to by one person, just as you would do it yourself, if you knew how.

A. Weir Gilkeson,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
BRISTOL, PA.

R. BUSEMAN,
BREAD AND FANCY CAKE BAKERY
AND ICE CREAM SALOON,
Bath and Otter Streets, Bristol.

Weddings and Parties Supplied at Short Notice

C. Williamson,
PAPER HANGER,
Dealer in Wall Papers,—
—Cor. Mill and Pond Streets
BRISTOL, PA.

WILLIAM TERNESON,
Manufacturer & dealer in
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine
Boots, Shoes & Gaiters,
Cor. Mill and Pond Sts., BRISTOL, PA.

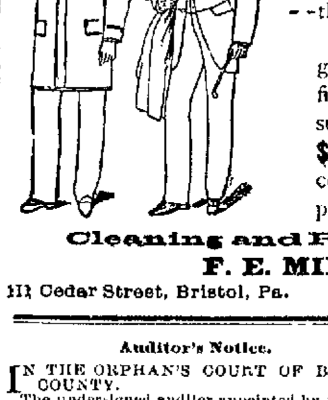
A first-class calf-skin Gaiter, my own make, $3. Also a full line of John Mundell's Solar Tipped Children's Shoes.

DR. J. T. STRADLING
DENTIST,
No. 21 Market Street,
Bristol, Penna.

Dr. C. E. King,
DENTIST,
202 Mill Street, Bristol,
(Over Pursell's Drug Store.)

EDWARD BARTON,
House Painting in all its Branches.
Plain and Decorative Paper-hanging. Wall Papers for Sale.
No. 153 BUCKLEY ST.

STYLISH GENTLEMEN



ARE finding it profitable to have their clothes made to order, more so every year, for the simple reason that if they get a ready made suit, nine times out of ten it does not fit, the cloth fades, gets shabby, buttons come off and they are heartily sick of their bargain.

Not so with the garments I turn out. I will guarantee every garment I sell. If it does not fit you, you need not take it. I have fine all suitings from **$15** up, and trouserings from **$4.50** up. Come and see my goods and be convinced. Trousers purchased of us will be pressed once a month for 1 year free of charge.

Cleaning and Repairing Neatly Done.

F. E. MILBURN, Fine Merchant Tailor,
111 Cedar Street, Bristol, Pa.

Auditor's Notice.

IN THE ORPHAN'S COURT OF BUCK'S COUNTY.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of the County of Bucks, to pass upon certain legal questions and to make distribution of the balance of money remaining in the hands of Benjamin W. Tomlinson, administrator of the estate of Joseph Bretsford, late of the township of Lower Wakefield, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will hold a meeting for the purpose of discharging the duties devolved upon him by virtue of his appointment, at his office in the borough of Bristol, on Saturday, the 21st day of March, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all persons interested may attend it they see proper.

HOWARD I. JAMES,
Auditor.

Executor's Sale of Real Estate and Personal Property.

Will be sold at public sale upon the premises, No. 312 Wood Street, Bristol, Pa., on SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1896, the following real estate and personal property.

REAL ESTATE.

Frame house 2½ stories, 20x30 feet, with frame addition 15x20 feet, containing four rooms and hall on first floor, four rooms and hall on second floor, and two rooms and hall in attic. The lot has a front on Wood street of forty feet, with a depth of one hundred and twenty feet to Cherry Alley.

PERSONAL PROPERTY:

Square grand Knabe piano, hair cloth parlor suit, six pieces, marble top table, centre table, sideboard, four rocking chairs, one dozen Windsor chairs, lot of floor, stair and hall carpet, hat rack, lot of dishes and crockery ware, twenty yards Brussels carpet, four bedsteads, five mattresses, goose feather bed, bureaus, wash stands, wheel chair, bookcase and secretary combined, haircloth sofa, trunk, coper, kitchen furniture, wardrobe and all the other articles pertaining to a well furnished house.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m. "Real" estate to be sold at 3 o'clock p. m. Conditions will be made known at sale.

JOHN H. LARUE,
Executor of Sarah L. Goforth, deceased.
E. N. BOOZ, Auctioneer.

Ladies Save Money!

Is there ANYTHING you want?

We have it, and at the lowest New York prices, too. Send us your name and address and receive a Catalogue and Monthly Fashion Sheet free. We carry complete lines of Dress Goods, Laces, Embroideries, Infants' Wear, and Ladies' Furnishings in general.

THE WEIL STORES,
10th St. and Avenue A., New York City.

Upholstering and Repairing of Furniture of all kinds.

CARPETS beaten, sewed and laid. Window Shades, Awnings. Slip Covers. Mattresses made over—hair thoroughly picked, feathers renovated by steam.

Chairs Re-Caned.

Orders from the surrounding country will receive my personal attention.

Chas. H. Ancker,
No. 109 Cedar St.,
BRISTOL, PA.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of GEORGE W. PAXSON, late of Bristol borough, Bucks County, deceased.

ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement, and all persons having legal claims against the said estate are requested to present the same in proper form, without delay, for settlement, to

Or EDWARD B. BROWN,
GILKESON & WRIGHT, Administrator.
Attorneys.

Assigned Estate Notice.

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF MINOR H. IVINS.

NOTICE is hereby given that Minor H. Ivins and wife have made a general assignment of the property of the former in trust for the benefit of his creditors to the undersigned.

All persons indebted to the said Minor H. Ivins are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them without delay to AMOS B. HEADLEY, Assignee,
Or his Attorneys, Tullytown, Pa.
GILKESON & WRIGHT.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of SARAH L. GOFORTH, deceased, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks County, Pa.

ALL persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same will present them without delay, in proper order for settlement, to JOHN H. LARUE,
Or, Executor.
JOHN C. STUCKERT,
Attorney.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of WILLIAM J. JONES, deceased, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks County, Pa.

LETTERS testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same, without delay, to

LYDIA A. JONES,
WILLIAM JAMES DIVINE JONES,
Or, Executors.
GILKESON & WRIGHT,
Attorneys.

Auditor's Notice.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bucks County to report distribution of the balance remaining in the hands of Henry W. Comfort, Executor of the last will and testament of Rebecca W. Robbins, late of Falls township, Bucks County, Pa., deceased, to and among the parties legally entitled to receive the same, hereby gives notice that he will meet all parties interested therein in the discharge of his duties as such auditor, at his office in the borough of Bristol, on Saturday February 29, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when and where they may attend if they see proper.

JOHN C. STUCKERT, Auditor.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of DANIEL CURRAN, deceased, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks County, Pa.

ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same will present them without delay, in proper order for settlement, to

JOHN CURRAN,
1-9-96 Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S SALE of REAL ESTATE.

Will be sold at Public Sale upon the premises, on SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1896, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the house and lot, late the property of Isaac Scott, deceased, situate Nos. 713 and 715, on the easterly side of Pine Street, Bristol, Pa. The lot has a front on said Pine street of 28 feet, with a depth of 150 feet. The house is frame, 2½ stories, containing seven rooms, with well of good water under cover. The main house is 14x2? feet with frame addition 12x14 feet, with frame kitchen in rear. Attached to the house is a frame shop or store having a front on Pine Street of 12 feet, with a depth of 15 feet.

Conditions of sale, $100 at close of sale, balance of purchase money April 1, 1896.

HENRY A. SCOTT, Executor,
JOHN C. STUCKERT, Attorney,
EDWARD N. BOOZ, Auctioneer.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

The Bucks County Gazette

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

In effect June 28, 1896.

NEW YORK AND EAST—Arrives at 7.15, 9.30, 10.40 A. M., 2.10, 7.30 P. M. Closes at 7 00, 8.15, 11.30 A. M., 3.30, 7.00 P. M. SUNDAYS—Arrives at 8.00 A. M. Closes at 9.00 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA AND WEST—Arrives at 7.15, 8.00, 9.30 A. M., 12.15, 4.30, 7.30 P. M. Closes at 6.00, 8.15, 10.00 A. M., 1.30, 2.45, 6.40 P. M. SUNDAYS—Arrives at 8.00 A. M. Closes at 9.00 A. M.

NEWPORTVILLE—Arrives at 8.00 A. M. and leaves at 8.07 A. M.

EMILIE, OXFORD VALLEY, &c—Arrives at 10.10 A. M. Closes at 11.45 A. M.

NEWTOWN Stage arrives 11.30 A. M , leaves 5.00 P. M.

Mails for the West and South go by every Philadelphia mail.

Post Office closes 8.00 P. M. Saturday, 8.30 P. M. Open Sunday from 8 to 9 A. M.

J. M. WINDER, P. M.

Location of

BOXES AND KEYS.

BRISTOL FIRE-ALARM TELEGRAPH.

24. Box at T. L. Leedom & Co's Carpet Mill Key at Thos. L. Leedom & Co.'s office.
25. Box at Dorrance and Cedar Streets. Keys at Wilson & Jenkmore Co.'s Paper Mill office, T. H. Harkins' Foundry Co.'s office, Sherman & Peirce's office.
26. Box at Edward T Steel & Co.'s Mill. Keys at E. T. Steel & Co.'s office, Rolling Mill office, Electric Light Station, Fourth ward Hose House.
27. Box at Wm H Grundy & Co.'s Mill. Keys at Wm. H. Grundy & Co.'s office, Rolling Mill office.
34. Box at Doron's office, Radcliffe and Market Streets. Keys at Wm. E. Doron's office, James Wright's store, Police Station, Silbert's Hotel.
36. Box at Dorrance and Cedar Streets. Keys at Comfort's Livery Stable, L. J. Beva.'s residence, Dougla- Drug Store.
43. Box at Young's Drug Store, Bath Street. Keys at Young's Drug Store, E. C. Brudon's residence, Wilson Randall's residence, S. W. Hayes' store.
45. Box at Buckley Street, east of Pine Street. Keys at Appleton's Mill office, Lewis Jones' Mill office, James Blanchie's Saloon.
47. Box at Otter and Linden Streets. Keys at Gus Hegner, Third ward Hose House, C. H. Lovedall's residence, Chas. Yeaman's coal office.
502. Box at America Hose Company House. Keys at American Hose House, Ticket office P. R. R., Joseph Wright's store, M. L. Hellyer's store.

☞All Policemen and Night Watchmen carry Keys

LODGE DIRECTORY.

BRISTOL LODGE, No. 23, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.
Instituted 1780.

Meets Saturday on or before full moon at Masonic Building, Cedar street.
William S Wright, W. M., Bristol,
Harry C. Evans, Secretary, Bristol.

HERMIONE LODGE, No. 109, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.
Instituted 1868.

Meets every Friday night in Washington Hall
J. Curtis Howell, Chancellor Commander,
John R. Camp ell, K. of R. and S.

HERMIONE DIVISION, No. 10, 3D REG. OF PENNA., UNIFORM RANK KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.
Instituted 1895.

Meets every Wednesday night at ——
William V. Leech, Captain Commanding,
H. P. W. Bickel, Sir Knight Recorder.

HOPKINS LODGE, No. 87, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.
Instituted 1845.

Meets every Wednesday night in I. O. O. F. Building.
William Lovette, Noble Grand,
Harvey S. Rue, Secretary.

MARTHA WASHINGTON CHAPTER, No. 2, KNIGHTS OF FRIENDSHIP.
Instituted 1884.

Meets every Thursday night in Washington Hall.
Edward Hoeding, Sir Knight Marshal,
William Haley, Cor. Secretary.

JULIA P. SHADE CHAMBER, No. 5, COMPANIONS OF FRIENDSHIP.
Instituted 1890.

Meets every Wednesday night in Washington Hall
Mrs. Lydia Rowell, W. C. C.,
Miss Dora Weygand, Rec. Secretary.

H. CLAY BEATTY POST, No. 73, G. A. R.
Instituted 1877.

Meets 1st and 3rd Monday night of the month in Washington Hall.
Thomas B. Harkins, Commander,
Wm. A. Barnhill, Adjutant.

H. CLAY BEATTY CIRCLE, No. 2, LADIES OF THE G. A. R.
Instituted 1895.

Meets every Thursday night in Washington Hall.
Mrs. Sarah Pearson, President,
Mrs Hattie Vandegrift, Recording Secretary.

FIDELITY COUNCIL, No. 21, JR ORDER UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS.
Instituted 1882.

Meets every Thursday night at Mohican Hall.
Elbert Vandegrift, Councilor,
Horace G. Young, Rec. Secretary.

NONPAREIL COUNCIL, ROYAL ARCANUM
Instituted 1887.

Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday night of the month in Washington Hall.
Charles H. Ditts, Regent,
Wm. E. Doron, Secretary.

BRISTOL CASTLE, No. 409, KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE.
Instituted 1895.

Meets every Tuesday night in Mohican Hall
Robert J. Hetherington, Noble Chief,
John K. Young, Master of Records.

MOHICAN TRIBE, NO. 127, IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.
Instituted 1870.

Meets every Monday night in Mohican Hall
William Stetson, Sachem,
Harry Daniels, Secretary.

NESHAMINY COUNCIL, No. 21, DEGREE OF POCOHONTAS.
Instituted ——.

Meets every Saturday night at Mohican Hall.
Mrs. Ella M. Wright, Pocahontas,
Mrs. Fannie Daniels, Keeper of Records.

LIGHT OF LIBERTY LODGE, No. 155, AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.
Instituted 1884.

Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday night of the month in Mohican Hall.
James A. Jefferson, Worthy Master,
George W. Fisher, Rec. Secretary.

KEY OF LIBERTY LODGE, Jr. ORDER AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION, No. 1.
Instituted 1892.

Meets 1st Saturday night of the month in Mohican Hall.
Josephine Rolls, W. M.,
Joseph Fisher, R. S.

GOLDEN KEY COURT, No. 3, AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.
Instituted ——.

Meets 3rd Wednesday night of the month in Mohican Hall.
Mrs. Jemima Spencer, Worthy Mistress,
Mrs. Mary E. Young, Rec. Secretary.

COURT ONWARD, No. 89, FORESTERS OF AMERICA.
Instituted 1893.

Meets every Tuesday night in Washington Hall.
Maurice Hellyer, Chief Ranger,
R. B. Kelly, Financial Secretary.

BRISTOL DIVISION, No. 1, ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.
Instituted 1883.

Meets 1st Thursday night of the month in A. O. H. Hall, Corson street.
Patrick F. Fallon, President,
James Roche, Secretary.

BRISTOL DIVISION, No. 107, SONS OF TEMPERANCE.
Instituted 1882.

Meets every Friday night in Washington Hall
Jennie McKay, Worthy Patriarch,
George J. Sheppard, Recording Scribe.

BRISTOL CASTLE, No. 103, ANCIENT ORDER KNIGHTS OF THE MYSTIC CHAIN.
Instituted 1883.

Meets every Monday night in Washington Hall
Frank S. Moss, Commander,
J. C. Adams, Rec. Secretary.

GEO. J. SHEPPARD, COMPANY G., 2ND REGIMENT, ANCIENT ORDER KNIGHTS OF THE MYSTIC CHAIN.
Instituted 1890.

J. C. Adams, Captain,
Wm. B. Holt, Orderly Sergeant.

BRISTOL TEMPLE, No. 60, LADIES OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE.
Instituted 1895.

Meets every Monday night in Evans' Hall.
Mrs. Nellie Mackie, Noble Templar,
Mrs. Hattie Vandegrift, Guardian of Records.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

In effect January 6th, 1896.

Leave Bristol for Phila. (Broad St.), *2.46, 5.31, 6.32, 6.51, 7.21, 7.41, *8.12, 8.24, *9.14, 9.51, *10.29 A. M. 12.02, 12.49, *1.14, *3.03, 3.10, 4.02, 4.55, 5.36, 5.43, 6.30, *7.00, *7.44, 8.09, 8.30, 9.27, *11.03 P. M.

Sunday trains, *2.46, 7.00, *8.11, 9.00, *10.29 A. M. *12.04, 12.54, 5.00, 5.36, *7.21, 8.00, 8.50, 9.28, *11.03 P. M.

Leave Phila. (Broad St.), for Bristol, 12.01, *2.20, 6.09, 6.28, *6.50, 7.34, *8.14, 8.30, 9.52, *11.11 A. M. 12.01, 1.04, 1.50, 2.43, 3.32, *3.52, 4.30, *5.00, 5.02, 5.19, *6.00, 6.02, 6.21, 7.27, 9.17, *10.00, 11.17 P. M.

Sunday trains, 12.01, 7.40, *8.30, 9.06, 11.47 A. M. 2.02, *5.20, 6.00, *6.26, *6.35, 7.27, *8.12, *10.00, 10.25 P. M.

(*) Express trains.

For further particulars apply to the ticket agent at the station.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agent

Change of Time.

UPPER DELAWARE RIVER TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Steamers Columbia, John A. Warner, Twilight and Trenton.

Leaves Bristol for Philadelphia, week-days, 7.15 a. m.
Leaves Philadelphia for Bristol, week-days, 2 p. m.

THE INTERSTATE STEAMBOAT CO.

Steamer Florence

Leaves Bristol for Philadelphia at 8.30 a. m.
Leaves Philadelphia for Bristol at 2.30 p. m.

Boats land in Philadelphia at Pier 8. North wharves, above Arch Street.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Radcliffe Street, above Market Street.
Rev. EDWARD P. SHIELDS, D. D., Pastor.

Sunday Services.—Preaching at 10.30 a. m and 7.30 p. m Sunday School at 2.30 p. m Christian Endeavor at 6.45 p. m.
Mid-week Services.—Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH,
Corner Walnut and Cedar Streets.
Rev. WM. BRYCE MORROW, Rector.

Sunday Services.—Celebration of the Holy Communion, every Lord's Day at 8 a. m.; on first Sunday in each month, at 10.30 a. m. Ordinary service of matins, litany, etc., with sermon, at 10.30 a. m. Evensong, followed by sermon, at 7.30 p. m Sunday School at 2.30 p. m.
All Holy Days.—Celebration of Holy Communion at 9 a. m.
Wednesday Services.—Wednesday evenings at 7.30, followed by a Conference or else an Instruction. Friday mornings at 9 o'clock.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Wood Street, above Mulberry.
Rev. CHARLES H. ROBER, Pastor.

Sabbath.—Preaching, 10.30 a. m. and 7.45 p. m Class Meeting, 9.30 a. m Sunday School, 2 p. m. Wesleyan Brotherhood, 3.30 p. m. Epworth League, 6.30 p. m. Song Service, 7.30 p. m
Sacrament of Lord's Supper.—First Sabbath morning of each month.
Class Meetings.—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings at 7.45 o'clock.
Prayer Meetings.—Thursday evenings at 7.45 o'clock.
Meeting for Christian Holiness.—Tuesday evenings a 7.45 o'clock.
Meeting of Junior Epworth League.—Thursdays at 4.30 p. m.

Seats Free. All Welcome.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Corner Cedar and Walnut Streets.
Rev. EDWARD A. ROOK, Pastor.

Sabbath Services.—Preaching, 10.30 a. m and 7.30 p. m. Sabbath School, 2 p. m.; N. Morgan Stephen, Superintendent. Young People's Union, 6.30 p. m.; George Sheppard, President.
Communion.—First Sunday in each month.
Weekday Services.—Prayer meeting, Wednesday evenings at 7.45 o'clock. Mission Circle, 2nd Thursday in each month; Mrs. Samuel Swain, President. King's Daughters, 2nd Tuesday in each month. Miss Laura Swain, President.

Seats Free. All Welcome.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH,
Radcliffe Street, above Jefferson Avenue.
Rev. Father CHARLES J. VANDEGRIFT, Priest.

Sunday Services.—Mass at 8 a. m. Children's mass at 9 a. m. High mass at 10.30 a. m. Vespers at 3.30 p. m., followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.
Members of the Sodality of the B. V. M. meet at 4.15 p. m. to recite the office.
Week-days.—Mass every morning at 6.30 o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION,
Corner Jefferson Avenue and Wood Street.

Sunday Services.—Morning prayer and sermon at 10.30 o'clock Evening prayer and sermon at 7.45 o'clock. Sunday School at 2.30 p. m.; catechising by Superintendent first Sunday in each month.

BLUE AGAINST GRAY.

General Walker Throws Cold Water on the Proposed Parade.

It seems probable that the recent visit to New York of General Ivan N. Walker, commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, will result in the abandonment or serious modification of the plan which had been formed for a grand parade of Union and Confederate veterans in that city on the coming Fourth of July.

General Walker left New York for Washington Monday morning. During his stay he expressed his disapproval of the projected parade on the ground that the gray uniform would be offensive to those who fought on the Union side. He is reported to have said:

"The sooner those who wore the gray shall cease to symbolize the 'lost cause' by flag or uniform and shall refrain from representing themselves as a distinct part of the people the sooner will a full realization of patriotism and fraternity by brought about."

These views are in accord with those of a certain portion of the army which has opposed the plan of a joint parade from the start. While single Grand Army posts have joined in celebrating the Fourth on former occasions no union of the magnitude and importance of that suggested has ever taken place. The prospect is now that it will never take place, at least on the scale which was at first conceived.

The remarks of the commander in chief are like a slap in the face to the Confederate posts, who had been interested in the idea, and who to some extent had begun to prepare for it. The New York veterans who had given the plan their approval are deeply disgusted by what they term the narrowness of the extremists among their comrades, and they do not hesitate to attribute the turn affairs have taken to Grand Army politics and the desire of those who seek to obtain a fictitious prominence by fighting the war over again to exalt themselves at any cost.—New York Herald.

Thousands have tested the great building-up power of Hood's Sarsaparilla and have found renewed strength, vigor and vitality in its use.

Sick stomach means sick man (or woman). Why not be well?
Sick stomach comes from poor food, poor nourishment; means poor health, poor comfort. Shaker Digestive Cordial means health and a well stomach.
If we could examine our stomach we would understand why it is that so little will put it out of order.
But, unless we are doctors, we never see our stomach. We only feel it. We would feel it less if we took Shaker Digestive Cordial.
Shaker Digestive Cordial makes your stomach digest all the nourishing food you eat, relieves all the symptoms of indigestion, acts as a tonic and soon makes you well and strong again.
The more you take, the less you will feel of your stomach.
At druggists. Trial bottle 10 cents.

THE USUAL treatment of catarrh is very unsatisfactory, as thousands can testify. Proper local treatment is positively necessary to success, but many, if not most, of the remedies in general use afford but temporary relief. A cure certainly cannot be expected from snuffs, powders, douches and washes. Ely's Cream Balm, which is so highly commended, is a remedy that combines the important requisites of quick action, specific curative power, with perfect safety and pleasantness to the patient.

ZIMMERMAN HOME AGAIN.

While In Australia He Had Only Indifferent Luck.

A. A. Zimmerman, the champion professional bicycle racer, who arrived from Australia recently, attributes his failure to come back with an unbeaten record to the Australian climate. The bicycle racers of that country, he says, do not compare with those of America or England in speed, but no matter how fast a foreign rider may be he cannot expect to win races until he has lived long enough in the country to become acclimated.

Parsons, Pitcher and Walker are the best riders in Australia, but they would stand little chance in this country against our fast men. Another thing that hindered Zimmerman in Australia was the poor tracks. They are generally four laps to the mile and are grassed. Zimmerman won 19 races in Australia and was beaten several times, twice at New Castle just before he left. He was well satisfied with the financial result of his trip, as the prizes for races are usually $1,000. Great interest is taken in bicycle racing, and race meets are attended by from 20,000 to 30,000 people.

Zimmerman was rather reticent about his plans in the United States. He said he had not yet decided whether he will race again. If he does race, it will probably be in Paris, where he has a standing offer of $500 a week for one race a week. This, he thinks, would be more profitable than following the circuit in the United States.

ON AN UNKNOWN LAND.

What Was Found on an Island In the Gulf of California.

S. C. Millard, who acted as guide and interpreter for Professor McGee and his party in their exploration of Tiburon island, in the gulf of California, has returned from the expedition with an overflowing supply of interesting things to relate.

He says the island is about 18 by 30 miles in size and rises 4,000 feet above the encircling waves of the gulf of California. The land is barren and rocky and is inhabited by about 800 Coros Indians, who are unlike any other known race in appearance and language. They wear very few clothes and scamper, barefoot, up and down the cliffs like wild goats. They never plant crops, but subsist on game, which is found in abundance on the island, and the waters furnish them with any quantity of fish, clams and oysters.

The popular belief that the natives are cannibals has not been strengthened by the visit of the explorers. There have been wild tales of mines of fabulous wealth upon the island, treasures buried by the Incas, of lodges of silver and copper ores of wonderful width and thickness, but Mr. Millard is inclined to discredit these stories. In the half of the island which was visited he saw plenty of rugged mountain, plenty of fertile valleys, many springs of delicious water, but of mineral wealth he saw no trace.—Washington Star.

WHEN HE PUFFS

Joe Blackburn May See Silver Linings on the Clouds of Smoke.

L. C. McMurtry of Jessamine county, Ky., has sent to Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn a handsome Kentucky cob pipe that is of very ingenious design. The pipe is made of several pieces, nicely smoothed and finished and joined together in the shape of a letter S, standing for "silver." Around each joint is a silver coil, and the handle joint is tipped with gold leaf. Accompanying the gift was the following note:

To the Hon. Joe C. S. Blackburn:

This "free silver" cob pipe is respectfully presented; produced on a "free silver" county, on a "free silver" farm, cultivated by a "free silver" farmer, shelled by a "free silver" sheller, made and presented with the best wishes of a "free silver" advocate. Earnestly hoping that it will be smoked during the next six years by a "free silver" senator from the "free silver" state of Kentucky, with great admiration and highest regard for you personally, I am yours most respectfully,

L. C. McMURTRY,
A "Free Silver" Painter.

The Awful Truth His Weapon.

Dr. English of San Francisco, who is now stopping in Philadelphia, is a practical joker of rare ability. The doctor possesses the most essential qualification of a joker—that is, a perfect command of his facial expression. A few days ago, while a rainstorm was at its height, a pompous man of large girth rudely pushed the physician aside as he rushed for a Tenth street car. Just as the fat man puffed his way to the platform Dr. English yelled and wildly beckoned him back to the pavement. With much astonishment and labor the passenger waddled to the curbstone and asked what was wanted. Placing his hands on the fat man's shoulders, the doctor asked him earnestly if he knew the day of the week.

"Why, it's Tuesday," was the reply.

"Are you sure?" entreated the doctor.

"Yes, sure."

"Great heavens," yelled English as he hopped on a passing car, "then yesterday must have been Monday!"—Philadelphia Record.

Great Theatrical Trust.

A theatrical trust is in process of formation to control a chain of 21 theaters stretching from New York to San Francisco. The parties to the combination are Al Hayman, Charles Frohman, Nixon and Zimmerman of Philadelphia and Rich and Harris of Boston. The promoters refuse to give details of the combine further than to say that all bookings will be made from a central headquarters to be established in New York.

How's This, Mr. Astor?

Is William Waldorf Astor losing his American sense of chivalry through continued sojourn among his English cousins? His paper, having said that "Lady Henry Somerset would drive any one mad," is now ungallant enough to offer to prove it.—New York Journal.

NOTES ON ABYSSINIA.

The name Abyssinia is derived from the Arabic word habesch, meaning mixture, and refers to the mixed character of the people.

The area of the country is about 200,000 square miles. Its inhabitants number a little over 4,000,000.

Abyssinia is a very mountainous country. Many of the peaks are always covered with snow.

The country is so situated that the climate is one of the most salubrious on the face of the globe.

The majority of the inhabitants of Abyssinia are of the Caucasian race and are well formed and handsome.

The Galla race, which came from the south, constitutes a large part of the soldiery. They are fierce and turbulent.

The prevailing religion of Abyssinia is a very corrupted form of Christianity. It is professed by the majority of the people and by the reigning princes.

Abyssinia is one of the most ancient monarchies in the world. Until recently, however, the king was generally afraid of his chiefs.

Adowa, where the Italians met defeat, is the second city in Abyssinia, having about 7,000 inhabitants.

The language of the religion and literature of the country is the Geez, which belongs to the Ethiopic class of languages.

The literature of Abyssinia amounts to little. What there is deals with religious matters.

The people are mostly agriculturists. Cotton cloth, leather, parchment, iron and brass are manufactured.

The chief exports are gold, ivory, slaves, coffee, butter, honey and wax.

According to the Abyssinians, the queen of Sheba was their ruler, and from her son Menelek their kings are descended.

THEY ARE SPECIALS.

WHY COMMANDER AND MRS. BOOTH RECEIVED THEIR RECALL.

General Booth Intended to Send Them on a Salvation Tour—Recruited From All Classes—Some Salvation Army Specials and How They Carry on Their Work.

The real reason for the recall of Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth is that, in the parlance of the Army, they are "specials," and as such were to go on a "specialing" or "soul saving" tour.

"Specials" are men or women of the Army who have become noted, either through their spiritual endowments or their peculiar personalities, and it is a part of General Booth's policy to send these soldiers to any part of the globe where their presence may make for the saving of souls and a better knowledge of the organization of which he is the head.

They are like the stars of the dramatic profession, but the "specials" measure their success not by press notices and box office receipts, but by the religious fervor aroused and the number of souls saved, a record of which is most carefully kept.

It is true that the visits of the "specials" to any given place always result in larger collections, but the money goes directly to benefit the community in which it was raised, unless it is for such special work as the general's "social scheme" or some other philanthropy looking to the good of humanity at large.

The resemblance to the star may also be found in the fact that before starting complete routes are mapped out, with the dates to be filled, and the tour is advertised in The War Cry, and for two or three days previous to the coming of the "special" in the local papers of the town or city to be visited.

There is, too, a "farewell meeting" before the departure and a "welcome home" meeting on the return.

The greatest of all "specials" is of course General Booth, who has toured the United States, Canada, Europe, Africa and a part of Asia. Upon his return from the latter place he was met in London with the enthusiasm usually accorded to a commander fresh from great and victorious battles.

Mrs. Catharine Booth Clibbon, "La Marechale," General Booth's eldest daughter, ranks next in importance in this particular line of work.

La Marechale began Army life at the age of 16, and in 1881 at her father's request she carried the war into France. A short time after she had opened headquarters in Paris a sergeant of police attended a meeting and said in great alarm to the plucky young woman, "You have got half of the cutthroats of Paris here," pointing to her motley audience. Today she is one of the best loved women in France.

From France La Marechale went to Switzerland, where she was imprisoned and expelled from the country. She returned, however, and made a genuine conquest, establishing one of the most flourishing "territories" of the Army. Among the most prominent "specials" who have come here from England from time to time were Colonel Thomas McKie and Staff Captain Plant, who traveled together around the world. Colonel McKie's work is of the evangelical order, and he is known as the best revivalist in the whole Army. He is a young man of rather slim figure, nervous and wiry, and speaks several languages fluently. Staff Captain Plant is rotund and possessed of a laughing face and a rollicking tenor voice.

Another evangelist of international reputation is Colonel James J. Dowdle, who has also toured this country. He sings well and accompanies himself on the guitar.

Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth have frequently made wonderfully successful individual and combination tours through the United States. The last tour made by Mrs. Booth was to the new home of rest, at Beulah, near Oakland, Cal. She was accompanied by Staff Captain Edith Marshall, a "special" who speaks in parlors and drawing rooms and attracts the upper class of people to the work.

The home of rest at Beulah was founded by George S. Montgomery, a mine owner, known as the Millionaire Warrior. He, with his wife, who was Miss Carrie F. Judd of Buffalo, are popular "specials" and have toured extensively in the west.

Joe the Turk is one of the most interesting of this class of Army workers. His rank is that of captain, and his life was a wicked one before he was saved. He wears a full Turkish costume, with the Army colors on his fez, and carries a red, white and yellow umbrella, lettered with words of warning to the erring.

A part of his outfit is half a dozen wind instruments, which he plays at meetings. Joe is especially proud of the fact that since he has been in the service he has been arrested 72 times while attempting to hold meetings in the street.

Staff Captain Walsh, the banjoist, is very popular. He was a negro minstrel before he joined the Army, and he uses his experience with telling effect, although he does not black his face.

One of the most striking of these soldiers detailed to "specialing" in the United States was Lord Ratna Pala, a converted Buddhist priest of noble birth. He was small in stature, but handsome in appearance.

Always a favorite of Commander Booth for work in eastern cities is Dr. Logan, a full blooded Delaware Indian. He sings in broken English and accompanies himself on the violin and dances Indian steps in his native costume.

Ash Barrel Jimmie, who gained his name because he was found by the soldiers head down in an ash barrel and suffocating, was also a power, but he is dead, or, in the phrase of his comrades, "promoted."—New York World.

Scores the "Woman's Bible."

In an interview Mrs. Ormiston Chant said respecting the Woman's Bible: "Is it not a pity that women should have made themselves so ridiculous? The attempt has been illiterate, irreverent, stupid and lacking in good sense. They have obtruded their ignorance and egotism into a holy place. They have done a profane thing. But even a profane thing may sometimes be dignified. This is beneath consideration, and, in a way, it has all been done at the expense of the sex. It is a terrible pity. It mortifies me to think how ignorant it all is."

Pays $10,000 For a Carnation.

A New York florist, for the sole right to the famous double carnation known as the "Murella," has paid its discoverer $10,000.

NEWS OF THE STAGE WORLD.

Tony Denier, remembered as a pantomimic clown, is said to have made a great fortune in Colorado mines.

Mme. Janauschek has retired from "The Great Diamond Robbery" and will write a book of stage recollections.

Sadie Martinot, who used to act with Dion Boucicault in his plays, is now taking the same parts with his son Aubrey.

While Joseph Jefferson goes south on a vacation his company continues a tour with "The Great Metropolis," a sensational melodrama.

Although Sardou wrote "Gismonda" for Bernhardt, she has to get the privilege of using it here from Fanny Davenport, who owns the American rights.

Croston Clarke, who is acting in Philadelphia and is a nephew of Edwin Booth, has offered to the high school pupils of that city prizes for essays on the question of Hamlet's sanity.

Richard Mansfield has given authoritative denial to the widely published statement that he would next season abandon the stage and take to the lecture platform. It is not entirely an established fact that he ever made the original statement at all. He is to play an engagement at his own theater in New York city next October, and will then take up his tour of the country as usual.

THOSE BAD YOUNGSTERS.

Plan to Wreck a Train and Go West as Bad Men.

The authorities of Arcadia, Hamilton county, Ind., have arrested three boys, Fred Kinder, Daniel Thorpe and Raymond Lackey, on a charge of burglarizing a saloon, and through the confession of Thorpe has been revealed a plan that would do credit to the far west in its early days.

The boys are about 15 years of age, and for a number of years have been readers of yellow back literature, making a specialty of tales of highwaymen, stage robbers and the like. According to the confession, they had placed a number of railroad ties and other obstructions near the track of the Lake Erie and Western railroad at a sharp curve between Cicero and Arcadia and were to place the obstructions on the track just before the night passenger train was due. They expected to wreck the train in this way and had arranged to be near and rob the passengers as they were brought out of the wreck. Each of the boys had undertaken to do a certain duty, part of the plan being to kill any of the passengers who should resist. They then intended to go to Chicago and from there seek the west, where they were to become full fledged stage robbers and desperadoes.

The boys are all members of good families, their fathers owning farms near the village and being men of undoubted character. The robbery of the saloon, the police say, was preliminary to the wrecking of the train, as it was desired to secure a revolver for Lackey, who had none, and who refused to take part in the robbery of the passengers unless he was armed. The arrests and confession have created a decided sensation in the quiet community, and the parents of the boys have refused to bail them out of jail.—New York Journal.

A HOME FOR MILES.

National Society of New England Women to Give Him One.

Because of his gallant career, and because he is the only New Englander who ever held the command of the army of the United States (with the exception of the brief incumbency of General Burnside during the late war), the National Society of New England Women is to present General Nelson A. Miles with a suitable residence at Washington. The subject was discussed at the society's meeting held at the Windsor hotel, New York, recently.

The meeting was the anniversary of the society's foundation and was attended by 150 members. Mrs. William Gerry Slade presided. The project had been informally discussed for some time among the members, and the general sentiment was voiced by Mrs. Helen Joslin Tansley when she said:

"General Miles has honored us as a New Englander. He is not a rich man. His life has been passed in the camp in defense of the flag, and without his salary he would be a poor man."

The society then unanimously adopted a resolution to inaugurate a movement for the erection of a suitable residence in Washington, to be presented to General Miles in recognition of the services he has rendered to the country. A committee was appointed to obtain subscriptions.

WARNED BY A VISION.

A Woman Claims to Have Had Knowledge of Her Husband's Approaching Death.

Mrs. Alice Baker, whose husband was killed in a railroad accident at Salida, Colo., a short time ago and was taken to Seneca Falls, N. Y., for burial, expects to leave for her home this week. She says that she was warned in a dream several days in advance that her husband, who was an engineer, would be killed at a certain time at what was known as Matta Pass, and on this warning begged him not to go, but he laughed at her fears and started, telling her that he would return next day, as usual.

During the morning, as she was about the house occupied with her work, she says that she plainly saw Matta Pass, which was some 30 miles from her home, just as she saw it in her dream, with the cars piled on top of each other, and her husband lying dead, and an hour later a dispatch was received telling her that her husband was dead.—Rochester Post-Express.

THE COST OF LIVING.

The Question as to Whether It Is Greater In Summer or In Winter.

"I was talking with my wife the other day about the cost of living," said a man, "about whether it costs more to live in summer or in winter, and she said it depended a good deal on how you were situated—that is, whether you lived in the country, or in a smaller city where you had a garden and raised your own vegetables, or whether you lived in a city where you had to buy all those things, and it depended also a good deal on how you were circumstanced. She thought that people who were downright poor and people who were rich could live cheaper in summer than in winter—this is of course not taking any account of summer travel and that sort of thing; the poor, because in summer they had less to pay for fuel and the clothes required cost less, and they could if need be live on as little as at any time; the rich, eating more or less fresh vegetables and fruits in winter, because vegetables were cheaper in summer.

"As to people in moderate circumstances, that is with incomes sufficient to live comfortably on, she thought that if anything it cost them rather more to live in summer. Light, fuel and clothes cost them more in winter, but they spent less in winter for food. The moderate people couldn't afford to eat fresh vegetables in winter; they ate canned goods then, and in less quantity and at less expense than the fresh vegetables and fruits of which they ate freely in summer.

"Upon further deliberation, however, my wife was inclined to think that, taking one thing with another, it cost people in moderate circumstances about the same to live in winter as in summer, and with this view I am inclined to agree. In fact, I know, when I come to think about it, that our own expenses in winter and summer are strikingly uniform, as indeed they are the year around, so closely do they at all times approximate to our income."—New York Sun.

It Was In His Line.

The dramatic critic of The Daily Bread, a gentleman of a serious and intellectual cast of countenance, with rooms on the second floor of an elegant and commodious flat in a neighborhood of high respectability, heard a loud noise in the hall below and stepped to the door to investigate.

Three or four men in working garb had unloaded a piano and were preparing to take it up the stairway.

"It's for somebody on the floor above," he said to himself as he went back to his study. "And it's a good piano. I saw the name of the maker on the box. If the person who is going to evolve harmony from it in the room overheard"—and he shuddered slightly—"doesn't make good music it won't be the fault of the instrument."

Half an hour later, while deeply engaged in writing an elaborate criticism on the German opera that had been performed the evening before, he heard a knock at the door, followed by this conversation:

"The man 'at lives here is in the music business, ain't he?"

"Why, yes, in one sense he may be said to be engaged in—in the"—

"That's w'at I told 'em. Say, we've got a plannah out yere half way up this next flight o' stairs, an we're stuck. Tell 'im to come an give us a lift, will yuh?"—Chicago Tribune.

Cathode Test For Eggs.

Provision dealers and market men of Boston have discovered a practical use for the cathode rays. They have decided that the discovery is especially applicable to their business. Egg dealers will use the new light in candling, and it is facetiously suggested that a Roentgen photograph be sold with each egg to prove its freshness. The butter men say that a streak of whey in a tub of extra creamery butter will be unerringly revealed.

A FASCINATING MAN.

General Ransom's Interviews With the Farmer and His Two Sons.

General Matt Ransom is a fascinating man. Near his country seat in Northampton county, in North Carolina, there once lived one Neighbor Brown, a well to do farmer and great admirer of the senator.

The senator had borrowed from him the sum of $500. As the farmer was not in need he never asked the senator to pay the debt until hard times came, two years later. The session of congress was over, and the senator was home on a vacation.

The old man called his eldest son to him one day and said, "Saddle your horse and go over and ask the senator if he wouldn't be so kind as to pay me now, bein as I need the money."

Off went the young man. He was received genotously by the senator. So effusive was General Ransom that when Jack returned home he reported as follows:

"Father, he treated me so —— nice that I just couldn't ask him for the money."

The old man got angry, and calling his younger son to him said: "Now, Jim, don't act a fool like your brother, but go and ask the senator to pay me what he owes me, and don't you come back without the money. Do you hear?"

"All right, father. You can count on me."

Jim brought back the same report as Jack. The old man was now thoroughly angry and disgusted. He had his horse brought and swore that he would get back his money or die in the attempt. The boys said nothing. Toward sundown their father rode leisurely back, his face beaming with smiles.

The boys began to speculate on the result, and Jim said, "Well, well, and we let the old man outwit us"—

"Well, father, you got your money, did you?" they broke forth in one breath.

"No, my sons. I was wrong, and you were right. You see, the senator is a little pinched just now, and as he was mighty clever and nice to me I thought I would lend him $500 more. He's all right, boys."—New York Sun.

LEO IS A GREAT POPE.

Marion Crawford Compares Him With Other Rulers of Europe.

Of the pope's statesmanship and Latinity the world knows much and is sure to hear more—more perhaps, hereafter, when another and a smaller man shall sit in the great pope's chair. For he is a great pope. There has not been his equal intellectually for a long time, nor shall we presently see his match again. The era of individualities has not gone by, as some pretend. We of middle age have seen, in our lifetime, Cavour, Louis Napoleon, Garibaldi, Disraeli, Bismarck, Leo XIII and the young emperor of Germany. With the possible exception of Cavour, who died—poisoned, as some say—before he had lived out his life, few will deny that of all these the present pope possesses in many respects the most evenly balanced and stubbornly sane disposition. That fact alone speaks highly for the judgment of the men who elected him, in Italy's half crazed days, immediately after the death of Victor Emmanuel.

At all events, there he stands, at the head of the holy Roman Catholic and apostolic church, as wise a leader as any who in our day has wielded power; as skilled, in his own manner, as any who holds the pen, and, better than all that, as straightly simple and honest a Christian man as ever fought a great battle for his faith's sake.

Straight minded, honest and simple he is, yet keen, sensitive and nobly cautious, for there is no nobility in him who risks a cause for the vanity of his own courage, and who, out of mere anger against those he hates, squanders the devotion of those who love him. In a sense today the greater the man the greater the peacemaker. And so it should be, for if peace be counted among blessings the love of it is among the virtues. "Blessed are the peacemakers!"—Marion Crawford in Century.

A Brave Householder.

"Oh, yes, Mr. Doolittle is a very brave man!" said his wife, when recounting some of his exploits. "Why, only last night he put several burglars to flight."

"Really?"

"Oh, yes, indeed, and yet he is really inclined to make light of it! He's modest, you know, but very resourceful."

"Were the burglars here?" asked the visitor, deeply interested in the recital.

"They were in the kitchen," replied Mrs. Doolittle.

"And your husband heard them?"

"I heard them and called him."

"And he drove them away?"

"He sent them about their business inside of three minutes."

"How brave! Did he shoot at them?"

"No-o."

"But of course he had a revolver?"

"Oh, no! He never keeps a revolver in the house on account of the children. He's afraid one of them might get hold of it."

"Do you mean to say that he is brave enough to go after a lot of burglars without a revolver?"

"Well, he didn't exactly go after them, you know. They were in the kitchen when I called him, so he just jumped out of bed and whistled down the speaking tube as loud as he could, and it frightened them away."—Chicago Post.

Monkey Shines.

Professor Garner should be on hand with his steel cage the next time the pugilists and their backers get together to arrange for a prize fight.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Think They Are All Powerful.

Some people are beginning to infer that those Roentgen rays can do anything, from healing sickness to mending tin kettles.—Chicago Tribune.

A Society Note.

The Brices are going to Newport to live and have leased the $500,000 villa that belong

SONG OF THE REEL.

Around, around, with a joyous sound,
The reel whirls crazily—
Holding the trout at the end of the line,
Singing its song with note so fine,
Now with a whistle, now with a long whe-e-e,
Now with a loud shriek of triumph to me,
Holding the fish as it darts away,
Gurgling and laughing at every play—
Still singing for joy in its piercing key—
Whirls the reel crazily.

Around, around, with a joyous sound,
The reel whirls merrily—
Patiently, ceaselessly, following each sign,
Now reeling, now losing, a length of the line,
Now with a whistle, now with a long whe-e-e,
Now with a low hum of triumph to me—
As I reel the trout in, which in vain dashed away,
Then, laughing for joy at success of my play,
And ending its grand song in soberer key,
Whirls the reel merrily.

—Sports Afield.

COPPERHEAD BILL.

"That reminds me," remarked Alkali Ike in a reminiscent way, "of the case of Copperhead Bill, which engaged our attention for a spell last summer. Tell you all about it. The day upon which this yere Copperhead Bill attains prominence the stage from Rocket City is considerable late, an me an several other influential citizens is congregated on the porch of the Cosmopolitan hotel prognosticatin on the pleasant possibility of somethin happenin to break the monotony which has been hoverin over Hawville for nearly half a moon. Anything that stirs us up is plenty welcome, for things has been at a standstill ever since the night the Rev. Jack Jenks' pound party, when the south wall of the parsonage gits pushed out. K'hi! Dev ever tell you about that? You see, it"—

"Pardon me," interrupted the tourist politely, "but I should prefer to hear about Copperhead Bill if you please."

"Shore! Waal, as I was a-sayin, the lateness of the stage made us sorter hopeful. Old Whoop Shaddock was drivin them days, an of all the things that Old Whoop was hostile to the chief was procrastination. I've seen him come in with a hind wheel off an the axle hittin only the high places, throwin turf 40 feet high every time it struck, with tourists' heads projectin from every winder an their eyes bulgin out till you could have flicked 'em off with a feather duster, the six mules layin right out straight an Old Whoop himself standin up an pourin the leather to 'em with both han's an swearin in English an three different Indian dialects simply becouz the outfit was 23 minutes behind schedule time. Them tourists didn't breathe regular for a week.

"Waal, by the time the stage is two hours late quite a tribe of us is millin around on the hotel porch jowerin over the probable cause of the delay, with the majority warmly in favor of the theory that nuthin short of a hold up is big enough to set Old Whoop back that far. Bimeby, jest as we are figgerin on ridin out to meet him, yere comes somethin over the brow of the rise a mile away whur Whoop alwers begins to string the mules out proper for comin into the settlement on two wheels. A yell of relief goes up an then falls down into a growl of disappointment.

"'Huh! That hain't Whoop,' says Cusack plenty positive. 'Them mules is walkin.'

"'It shore is Whoop,' says Grizzly Johnson, who has the best eyes in the settlement. 'That's him hoofin it beside the hearse. Thar ain't nobody on the box.'

"'Mebby he has had a holdup an has downed the whole gang an is bringin 'em along in the coach,' says Tarantula Jim.

"'You don't reckon he's whirled in an got married, an now has the blurshin bride penned up in the coach?' says Three Fingered Babcock, a heep solemn.

"'Perhaps it is an eastern capitalist instead of a bride,' suggested the editor of The Clarion.

"'Waal, whatever is the bone of contention,' says Grizzly sagely, 'us people will do mighty well to linger yere an wait for him to open up. Old Whoop is powerful hostile when his private affairs is tampered with.'

"The coach crawled up to the hotel, an we t'rowed up our hands in astonishment when the old reprobate opened the door, an with a soothin, 'Yere we are, gran'-maw!' keerfully lifted out a poor, broken down old woman an carried her in his arms up the steps.

"'Is he here?' she piped in a tremblin voice. 'Is my Willie here?'

"'No; I don't reckon he's yere jest now, gran'maw,' answered Whoop, as gentle as if ta kin to a sick baby, 'but as soon as we git you bedded down comfortable we'll hunt him up.'

"The landlady came bustlin out, an they all went up stairs. When Old Whoop comes down agin, he looks somehow like a wolf in a corner. The rest of us don't say nuthin.

"'About six of you coyotes tear out an hunt up Doc Slade,' says he. 'Don't matter whur he is at nor who he's attendin—fetch him if you have to pack him by the four corners. Git!'

"They got.

"'That thar old lady,' says Whoop to the rest of us, like repeatin a lesson, 'is bad sick. She's wrong in her head an is broke. She works her way out yere from the States somewhurs lookin for a son who vamouses years ago. Thinks he is yere in the territory an goes from one settlement to another searchin for her Willie. She hain't found him yet. I don't reckon she'll ever make search no further than Hawville. She's broke an helpless, mebby dyin, and if any gent yere don't like my way of doin I'd like to have him make his objections right now!'

"We all liked it. About now up comes Dr. Slade, hustled along by three, four fellers an growlin that he'd been snatched away in the midst of settin a broken leg.

"'I don't reckon the leg man will spile before you git back,' says Whoop. 'Go on up stairs an look that thar old lady over. Give her the best you've got in your medicine bags an tally it to me.'

"Bimeby the doctor makes his report. The old lady is in a bad way, due to age an the years of hard sleddin she's been through. Mebby she'll live several days, mebby not. It's only the hope of seein her boy agin that has kept her alive this long.

"'All that can be done is to make the poor old soul as comfortable as possible,' says the doctor. 'Let her cherish as long as she can the hope of seein her boy agin. She is lyin there now, poor old soul, babblin contentedly that her Willie will soon be here, an—aurm! hawk! I've got to go an set that fool's leg.'

"'She wants her boy,' began somebody.

"'An, by the roarin thunder, she shall have him,' broke in Old Whoop.

"Thar is a powwow in which everybody makes oration. Accordin to Whoop, the missin son vamooses from home some seven or eight years before, when he is about 20, an the old lady says somethin about his havin a scar on his forrid at the edge of his hair an gives other symptoms by which she aims to recognize him.

"'Her eyes is mighty dim, an I don't reckon it will be any great trouble to fool her,' says Whoop. 'Who'll try it—you, Tarantula?'

"'Not me,' says Tarantula Jim, plenty positive. 'An I reckon I voice the sentiments of all present when I announce that no gent in the settlement is little enough to work no sech a confounded fraud on a poor old dyin woman. I admire your zeal, Whoop, but dang your judgment. Count me out. Try that cuss, Copperhead Bill.'

"Right thar Copperhead Bill is unanimously elected. Nacheral enough, he is plenty obstinate when we swoop down an invite him to come with us, specially as he makes up his mind that he is about to be lynched for some of his numerous devilitry. This yere Copperhead Bill is the orneriest, low downest man in the settlement. He is a sot an a thief an then some, an it is a clean waste to set a good dog on him, he's that far down in the social scale.

"Thar hain't no time for oratin, an he goes along with us after Whoop bends a six shooter over his head, but it is a runnin fight all the way. First off we purseeds to Curly Prinks' tonsorial parlor an planks him down in the chair.

"'Trim up this yere worm as quick as you know how,' says Whoop, 'an he conversation throwed in. We'll hold while you skin.'

"Accordin Curly falls upon his prey an makes fur fly shameful.

"'Hold on! Hold on!' howls Copperhead. 'Jest take me but an lynch me all you want to an be done with it.'

"'Shut up!' roars Whoop. 'You hain't in this.'

"This yere barber is like all others—he has to ask questions or p'intedly bust. He's sage enough not to try it on Old Whoop, an so he turns on his prey.

"'How'd you come by this yere scar on your forrid?' says he.

"We was shore settin in big luck, for thar was a scar on Copperhead's frontispiece that would do for our purpose. Waal, to make a short story long, as the feller says, when Curly has cut off about as much as he has left on, away we dashes to Cheap John's emporium, an Copperhead is in a new suit of clothes before he knows whur he is at. Then we rads off to the hotel, Copperhead buckin an pitchin all the way.

"'Now, Copperhead,' says Old Whoop, windin up the final powwow, durin which the whole game is laid out to the captive, 'I've told that thar poor old critter that we'd find her son—you're him, for the time bein. She hoped that he'd turn out to be a good man. I told her he wasn't nuthin else. Two miles out from Rocket City, accordin to me, he is a respectable citizen; three miles out he is well known; four miles out he is prominent an influential. After that he gits to be upright an pious in regular succession, like climbin a ladder, an before we crawls into Hawville he's a deacon in the church an takin up collections regular. If the trail had been five miles longer, I reckon he'd have been a presidin elder. You've got to live up to this yere cattygory while that thar poor old critter stays with us—it won't be long. After that you can go back an waller in the slough of sin an iniquity as much as you burn ussed please. If you hold up your end all right, you retain them clothes an git unlimited licker. If you don't'—

"'Ay, I'd rather be lynched!' says Copperhead doggedly.

"'We won't dignify you with a lynchin. We'll stake you out by the corners an build a fire on you!'

"When Copperhead goes up stairs, none of us foller. It hain't our put in. Bimeby the landlady comes down. Thar are some tears in her eyes. What she says is brief:

"'He is down on his knees, sayin a little boy's "Now I lay me." Her hand is on his head. She found the scar on his forrid right away. She told him Alice died forgivin him, an—an then he broke down. They—I—when he got to prayin, I—I came away.'

"Thar hain't much more to tell. That ornery cuss, Copperhead Bill, behaved elegant all the way through. The poor old woman died in his arms next day, happy as a child. He attended the funeral, sober an solemn. When it was all over, thar was another powwow.

"'Wall, Copperhead,' says Old Whoop cordially, 'you done us all proud! Yere is a little pot of money that the boys flung in for you, an thar is an order down at the Dew Drop inn for unlimited licker. You hain't as ornery as we figgered—not by considerable!'

"'Yes, I am,' says Copperhead Bill, down in his throat. 'That—that was my mother!'

"An then he turned an went away, still sober an without touchin the money. Nobody chased him; nobody held him back. Nuthin more is ever heard of him. He goes plumb off from the map."—Tom P. Morgan in New York Herald.

Self Government.

Once when Daniel Webster was addressing a political meeting in Faneuil hall the standing multitude within the hall, pressed by those who were endeavoring to enter from without, began to sway to and fro, a solid mass of human bodies, as helpless to counteract the movement as if Faneuil hall were being rocked by an earthquake. The orator was in the midst of a stirring appeal, urging the necessity of individual exertion and unflinching patriotism to avert the dangers that threatened the political party whose principles he espoused when he perceived the terrible swaying of the packed assembly and the imminent danger that might ensue. Webster stopped short in the middle of a sentence, advanced to the edge of the platform, extended his arm in an authoritative attitude and in a stentorian voice of command cried out, "Let each man stand firm!" The effect was instantaneous. Each man stood firm. The great heaving mass of humanity regained its equilibrium, and, save the long breath of relief that filled the air, perfect stillness ensued. "That," exclaimed the great orator, "is what we call self government."—San Francisco Argonaut.

The Talk of Cats.

Cats differ as much as human beings in the quality of their voices and in their talkativeness, and as far as my observation goes the finest bred have the least to say. Princess and her immediate descendants were talkers. They always mowed for what they wanted and in response to a greeting or question, and they asked many questions, the drift of which we could not always catch, with unmistakable interrogation in the tone. She and M'liss, who was a chatterbox after her kind, both had a habit of making little conversational sounds in the throat, as many dogs have, especially when much petted. They would keep up this sotto voce communication for 10 or 15 minutes, much to our perplexity, though it sometimes evidently expressed affection or a wish for sympathy. They had great variety of inflections in talking to their kittens, and many of them were tender and even musical, like the chirp of a bird.

M'liss had a cheerful mew, particularly in bidding one good morning, but some cats have always a tone of complaint. Most of mine acknowledge any little service, such as bringing food or opening a door, by a mew of gratitude.—Temple Bar.

Ink Deterioration.

The deterioration of ink is supposed by chemists to arise from one of the three causes: (1) Moldiness or the growth of a vegetable parasite on the surface of the liquid; (2) the separation of the coloring matter, this being commonly attributed to chemical changes taking place in the liquid; (3) change of color due to chemical action.

Poor Dr. Jameson.

An eminent and wealthy lady of London has proposed marriage to Dr. Jim and added, if her proposal were not satisfactory, that she had two marriageable daughters. He could make a choice out of all three. This is one of the penalties of martial glory and laureate poetry.—Boston Herald.

You Get Strong,

if you're a tired out or "run-down" woman, with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. And, if you suffer from any "female complaint" or disorder, you get well. For these two things—to build up women's strength, and to cure women's ailments—this is the only medicine which, once used, is always in favor. Therefore, nothing else can be "just as good" for you to buy. The "Prescription" regulates and promotes all the natural functions, never conflicts with them, and is perfectly harmless in any condition of the female system. It improves digestion, enriches the blood, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and vigor. For ulcerations, displacements, bearing-down sensations, periodical pains, and every chronic weakness or irregularity it's a remedy, that safely, and permanently cures.

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When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Every business man should have it in his office: it is an invaluable companion—"The Rand-McNally Railway Guide."

POPULAR COLONEL ASTOR.

How He Proved That He Knew Something About Locomotives.

One of the guests at Colonel John Jacob Astor's dinner to the members of the governor's gold lace staff said that the host established his popularity with the other generals and colonels when they went to Atlanta to show what a good looking lot of men this state could turn out.

"While we were in Atlanta," he said, "we decided to serenade Governor Morton. We made our headquarters on the special train that took us down there, you know, and besides the staff there were a few senators on board who were looking for amusement. A procession was formed, and Colonel Astor, as the tallest man in the crowd, was elected to carry the flag. It was a heavy flag, and the night was warm, but Colonel Astor buckled down to work in great shape, and we made a good show. When we reached the house where the governor was, some one started up 'John Brown's Body,' and the crowd didn't like it. They expressed their disapproval by throwing things that were hard. One senator had his hat broken. We came to the conclusion that such a demonstration was not right, and that it was our duty, as representatives of the greatest state in the Union, to show the citizens of Atlanta that we came as friends.

"Colonel Astor drew a generous check for an entertainment fund, and each member of the party added to it. We bought for the evening a well equipped beer saloon, and then we sang what we pleased. In a few minutes after we had taken possession the saloon was filled with Atlanta men. Some of them were inclined to resent 'John Brown's Body.' When they found that anything that the saloon afforded was theirs for the asking, they came to the conclusion that we were not bad fellows after all. No man in the party enjoyed the fun more than Colonel Astor. Our train pulled out of Atlanta to the regret of many citizens.

"When we reached Manassas cut, the engine broke down. It was a frightfully hot day, and there wasn't a suspicion of a breeze. The engineer couldn't repair the break, and it looked as if we were in for a long delay. Colonel Astor came forward to see what was the trouble. He looked the engine over, and then, getting down on his hands and knees, crawled under it. He worked away for a few minutes, while the engineer looked on, and then he crawled out and said that the break was repaired. The engineer was incredulous, but an examination showed him that the engine was again in condition to continue on her trip.

"'Do you know who that man is?' I asked the engineer, pointing to Colonel Astor.

"'Some official of the road,' he replied.

"'No; he is John Jacob Astor.'

"'Oh, g'wan!' said the engineer. 'Don't give me anything like that.'

"Colonel Astor told me later that he knew enough about locomotive engines to build one."—New York Sun.

New National Holiday Proposed.

In the senate another proposition for a national holiday has been presented by Mr. Hoar in the form of a memorial. It is to be June 24 and is to commemorate the first sighting of the north Atlantic coast by John and Sebastian Cabot in 1497. It was referred to the judiciary committee, to which has already been referred Mr. Hill's bill for a "Jackson day" March 15.

A Model Country.

In Iceland there are neither prisons, soldiers, drunkenness nor police. Colonized in 874, it soon after became independent, and its isolated position, far away from the beaten track of ocean commerce, has preserved its population from many of the vices which seem almost inseparable from a high state of commercial prosperity and extensive intercourse with the rest of mankind.

Not So Alarming as That.

She (calmly)—I think there is a burglar in the house. Listen!

He—Oh, that's a mouse you hear!

She (excitedly)—William, why do you seek to play upon my fears that way? You know it isn't a mouse!—Detroit Tribune.

Man's View Of Marriage.

"IS MARRIAGE A FAILURE?"

It is not uncommon for men to bewail the fact that marriage so seldom means a real companionship—that man and wife are separated by difference of taste, of mental outlook, of general interest in life. It is perhaps even more common to hear women blamed for what is called breach of contract in the marriage relation. If the wife be delicate, run-down, nervous and irritable, if her smile and her spirits have taken flight, it worries her husband as well as herself. Even worse symptoms may follow—the woman suffers from sleeplessness and fainting spells, her head is in a whirl, her back aches, and she has that awful crowding-down feeling in the abdomen. It depends on the woman whether she will permit these troubles to continue day by day leading to a life of misery.

Thousands have been cured by taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and why not you? A healthy woman is always interesting; she passes for a beauty because she is happy, and her good spirits are contagious. Good nature goes with health; irritability and peevishness with sickness.

Those who suffer from the derangements, disorders and diseases of the sex should remember that Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has, for over a quarter of a century, made the diseases of women a specialty. Send 10 cents (in stamps) to him, at above address, for his medical book on "Women and Her Diseases," (168 pages profusely illustrated with wood cuts and colored plates). It will be mailed to you *securely sealed in a plain envelope.* It contains photographs, names and addresses of a vast number who have been cured. You can correspond with them and learn how they cured themselves without having to consult a doctor.

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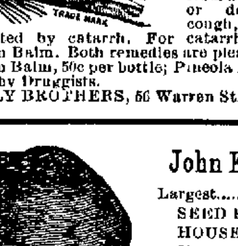

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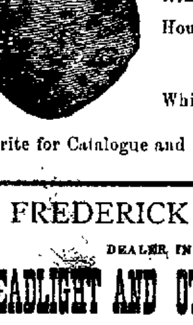

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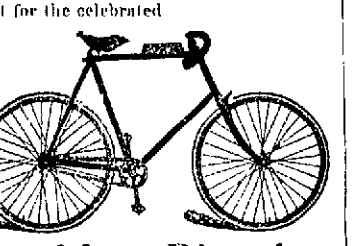

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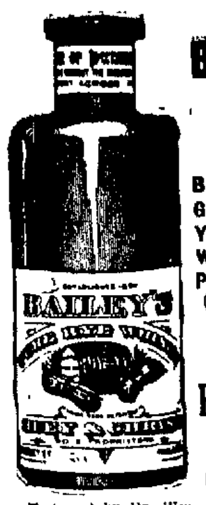

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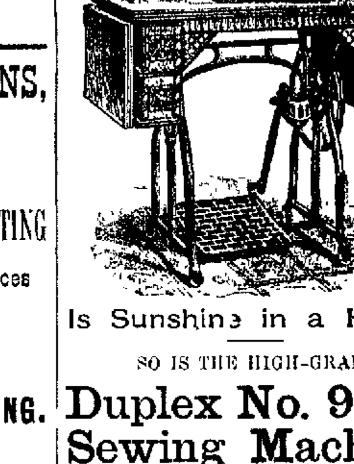

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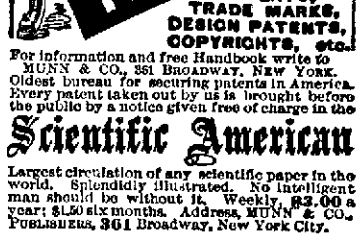

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